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VOLUME XLIX. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1889—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS—{OUTSIDE CHICAGO THREE CENTS.

EYES ON THE PUBLIC FONT.

THE COLONY OF ILLINOIS OFFICE-SEEKERS AT THE CAPITAL.

A Chicago Candidate for Commissioner of Patents—Mr. Farwell Suggests Reform in Appropriation Bills—Swallow-Tails at the Inauguration Ball Desired but Not Demanded—An Influx of Crooks—Other Capital Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Illinois colony in Washington keeps on growing. John R. Tanner and David Littler now find plenty of company, though neither of them is worrying about political affairs. Mr. Littler is keeping an eye on the Oklahoma bill, in which many Illinois people are interested, while Mr. Tanner is trying to forget offices and officeseekers.

"I came to Washington to visit my daughter, who is at school. Now, people keep talking about me for this office and that office and some other office. I wish they could be made to understand that I don't want anything. The less I hear about office the better I feel."

Mr. Tanner is almost alone in his willingness to remain a private citizen.

State Senator Bacon of Edgar County arrived this morning to push the claims of Charles P. Hitch for the Southern Marshalship. He interviewed Senator Cullom, Representative Cannon, and others whose influence will be weighty with Gen. Harrison. The fact that Mr. Hitch was one of the Gresham delegates who bolted to Harrison does not seem to add any strength to his claims for the position. It is assumed that he will need the positive support of Senator Cullom on other grounds. What recommendation the Senator will ultimately make no one can guess yet.

Henry Dement's push for the Northern Marshalship is bringing out a host of other candidates, who go on the theory that since Chicago is not likely to claim this appointment the country outside should put forth plenty of material. John R. Hayes of Mr. Hitt's district is the latest man whose candidacy has been made known. He hails from Freeport and has a Grand Army support.

John W. Munday, the Chicago patent lawyer, is here on legal business, and his presence is made the occasion for a statement that he will be urged as a successor to Commissioner of Patents Hall.

Ex-Collector Howard Knowles of Peoria has been in the city for some days, but has not yet indicated his wish to reënter the Government service. Martin Kingman of Peoria is also here. He stopped over on his way home from New York. Mr. Kingman is not after anything for himself, though he will advise with Senator Cullom and Representative Post.

Senator Farwell, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee, has been studying out some reforms which he thinks would be beneficial to the Government and would free Congress from much unnecessary work. "If I had my way," said the Senator, "instead of passing thirteen different appropriation bills every year we would only pass one. Nine-tenths of the matter is the same every year, and yet the work all has to be done as though it were new, and new members have to familiarize themselves with the subject from the start. Now if we had permanent annual appropriations for the different departments of the Government everybody could understand just what they were. The things which change from year to year could all be gathered up in one general appropriation bill and passed. Then the members could have time to examine and determine whether what was asked in the way of increase by any department was really needed. Now when an increase is wanted it is sandwiched in with the standing appropriations and it is pretty hard to find out what should be done. I am told that the system of annual appropriations works well for the Smithsonian Institution, and it seems to me it would be a good scheme to broaden that experiment."

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, will tomorrow transmit to Congress his report on marriages and divorces in the United States during the twenty years from 1867 to 1886. The report will make a volume of 1,000 pages, and will be the most interesting and exhaustive compilation of the kind ever made in this country or Europe. The work is divided into seven chapters and nine tables, the chapters giving an analysis of the laws relating to marriage and divorce, the rise and fall of marriage and divorce during the period mentioned, the causes for which divorce is granted in the various States, the numbers in each State, the duration of the marriage, information relating to the remarriage of divorced persons, such information as was obtainable relative to persons divorced in one State and remarried in another, and the number of children of divorced parents.

Senator Harris' notice today that he proposed to move for a daily executive session to have the President's nominations confirmed is looked upon by his Democratic colleagues as a joke. Four-fifths of them have not the slightest interest in seeing Mr. Cleveland's appointments confirmed. It is doubtful if an outgoing President ever had as few friends among the Senators as Mr. Cleveland, and this lack of friends is the main cause why he can't get some of his pet nominations confirmed.

The Committee on the Inauguration Ball clears up a painful misunderstanding. The ball tickets announce that "full dress is required." When Chairman Britton was spoken to by a reporter today on the subject he said that the words on the ball ticket should be construed that full dress is "requested" or "expected." It was desired, he said, to prevent people coming to the ball without any care whatever as to the propriety of their dress. A Prince Albert coat or any coat that a gentleman would wear at an evening entertainment of a formal character will be considered proper.

J. S. Harrison of Kansas City, one of the President-elect's brothers, arrived in this city today and is located at the Ebbitt. In appearance he resembles Gen. Harrison closely, except that he is somewhat taller. He is here to engage quarters for his family for the inauguration. This afternoon he visited the Capitol and was the subject of much interest when pointed out as the brother of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Harrison used to be a pronounced Democrat, but during the late campaign he swung over into the Republican party and supported his brother for President.

Bunko steerers and crooks of all descriptions have arrived in the city already to try their little games upon the unsophisticated public which comes to the inauguration. It is estimated by the police officers that there are at present in Washington over 300 crooks. Many of them are well known, and to such of these as the police have spotted warnings have been given to leave the city. Police detective forces from Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, and other large cities will be here inauguration day, and it is believed by the Washington authorities that the precautions they have taken will be reasonably effective in protecting visitors. The local police force will be increased by the addition of 300 special officers.

A Forger Tries to Starve Himself.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—John W. Adams, the forger, was put in jail Saturday evening, and for three days has not tasted a morsel of food. The doctors say that if he refuses to eat for twenty-four hours longer he cannot live. He paces up and down his cell continually and refuses to see any one.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL GAME IN NAPLES.

It Appears Not to Be a Howling Success—A Fly into the Bleaching Boards.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

NAPLES, Feb. 19.—Base-ball in Naples is not an overwhelming success. The variegated crowd of Neapolitans who witnessed today's game between the Chicago and All America teams were all right in point of numbers, but they all left their enthusiasm at home. They looked at the batting and base running with a mild sort of curiosity and regarded the catcher with the half-puzzled expression exhibited by children when viewing the ring-tailed monkey in a menagerie. There were a few "bravos" from the gayly-dressed ladies in the grand stand, but these little outbursts came in each instance when a high-fly ball was caught. The lazzaroni on the bleaching boards bleached in somnolent silence throughout the game.

They did not arouse from their stupor until the fourth inning, when Carroll drove a low liner into the crowd. A picturesque dago in a green velvet coat, peaked hat, and with a general Mephistophelean appearance, caught it exactly in the centre of his diaphragm. Did they smile? Not a bit of it. There was a subdued murmur of commiseration, a sleepy uplifting of dark brows, a few puffs from their villainous cigarettes, and a general relapse. Not so the victim. With both hands on his waistband, he howled, maledictœd, and diavoloed to his heart's content. "Giuoco di villianos" was the general verdict, and tonight Carroll is mentally held by the native populace as guilty of attempted murder.

No admission fee was charged, the state of the average Neapolitan's finances precluding any such thing as gate receipts. This, of course, does not pertain to many of the people who sat in the grand stand, among whom were the Mayor, the American Consul, and the principal civic and military officials of the city, together with many lords and ladies of high degree. Only five innings were played, owing to a general desire to quit. The game was rather exciting from an American point of view and resulted in a victory for the All Americas by a score of 8 to 2. Whenever the Chicagos are beaten now they find a ready excuse in the assertion that they are saving themselves for the league race. They have shown no signs of tiring so far and can still play ball like fiends when they make up their minds that way. Anson says that he will make the New York team hustle next season. Luck was against him last year. He will sign one or two new pitchers on his return.

I am becoming rather curious as to the probable outcome of the Hewitt-Day deal with which my name is prominently connected. I expect to receive definite news of the matter in Rome. By a cablegram received today I learn that Mr. Hewitt intends to come to Europe with the intention of obtaining my signature to a contract for next season. While I cannot, of course, tell what my course of action will be, I can say frankly that I had much rather the whole matter were left in abeyance until my return. We leave Naples tomorrow morning and expect to reach Rome in the early afternoon.

JOHN MONTGOMERY WARD.

COLORADO'S BEEF INSPECTION BILL.

It Will Become a Law Next Week—Aimed at Chicago.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—By next Saturday a Local Beef Inspection bill will have passed both branches of the Colorado Legislature. It passed the House last week. In the Senate it was first referred to the Live Stock Committee, which recommended its passage; then it was referred to the Judiciary Committee on a question of constitutionality, and its opponents thought they had placed a check on it. Today it was reported back by the Judiciary Committee and its adoption urged. Tomorrow it will be on the calendar, and by the close of the week it will be ready for the Governor's signature. C. H. Hodges Jr., the Kansas City representative of Armour & Co., who has been here working against the bill, was confident until tonight. Now he gives it up. Colorado stock-breeders are jubilant. They acknowledge that for want of corn they will be unable to fatten cattle in this State, and will have to ship East to corn-growing districts, fatten and return the cattle here in order to derive any benefit from the bill. They say they do not care whether they will be benefited or not by the passage of the bill, but they approve it because it is the only measure ever suggested which appeared to hurt the "Big Four," and it may force that combination to establish a plant here.

"We have been in the soup for five years without this bill," said one ranchman, "and will be content to be in the soup for two years longer under its operation. What we want is to make Denver a cattle market. It has been one and can be one again. What do we get when we ship East? At Kansas City four men look at our cattle and one makes an offer. At Omaha four men look them over and one makes an offer. We don't like the offer and go to Chicago. There four men look over the stock and one makes an offer, generally not as good as the one made at Kansas City or Omaha. We are obliged to sell at Chicago, and when we get our checks we find that each one of the 'Big Four' has a share of the stock. Still they try to make us believe there is no combination against us."

Local hotel and restaurant keepers say that one result of the bill will be to increase the price of choice cuts of beef in this market three or four cents a pound.

GRAND ARMY MEN AT SPRINGFIELD.

Getting Ready for the State Encampment Today—Some Electioneering.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The delegates to the Grand Army encampment have been coming in all day, and tonight the Leland corridors are filled with comrades singing the old war songs and renewing acquaintances.

Gen. Martin and A. D. Cadwallader, candidates for Department Commander, opened headquarters in the Leland this afternoon and their rooms have been crowded throughout the evening. The latter gentleman has a large following, and his friends claim that he will be elected, while the friends of Gen. Martin are equally as sanguine regarding their favorite. It is claimed upon the part of the friends of Gen. Martin that it was agreed last year when the delegates from Southern Illinois went for Col. Sexton that the north part of the State would return the compliment this year by throwing its strength to them. If this alleged agreement is put through H. S. Deitrich of Chicago will be Senior Vice Commander and Comrade Munger of Princeton Junior Vice Commander. Among the twenty-one delegates to be selected to the National encampment are mentioned Speaker Matthews and Capt. James H. Farrell. The little episode in the House last week in which the Captain defended the Grand Army of the Republic against the charge that it was a political organization has made him exceptionally strong with the delegates.

The encampment will meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock and in the evening a grand campfire will be held in Representative Hall. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Gov. Fifer and Mayor Hay and response will be made by Department Commander Sexton. After music and recitations the remainder of the evening will be devoted to ten-minute speeches by prominent members of the order. The Woman's Relief Corps will meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock and hold their sessions in Y. M. C. A. Hall unless they see fit to take the Senate Chamber, which was tendered them.

SOME ONE WAS CARELESS.

TWO LIVES SACRIFICED IN A RAILROAD CRASH.

Engineer William Appleton and Fireman Wall of the Thatcher Park Dummy Meet Death in a Collision Between Their Train and a Freight on the Wisconsin Central at Robey and Fourteenth Streets—A Series of Accidents on the Same Line—Who Is to Blame?

Two lives were sacrificed last evening as the result of what appears to be gross carelessness on the part of somebody connected with the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Engineer William Appleton was instantly killed and Fireman Patrick Wall died a few minutes after his mangled and scalded body was extricated from the wreck of the locomotive.

The accident by which these men lost their lives was the fitting climax to a series of collisions, all of which appear to have been caused by stupidity or carelessness.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the first accident occurred on the Wisconsin Central tracks near Western avenue. A dummy train ran into the rear of a standing freight, smashing the headlight and breaking the pilot of the dummy engine. No one was hurt, but the track was blocked for half an hour. The first train to get through from the west was a suburban, which collided with the 5:30 Minneapolis express at Sixteenth street. Both engines were slightly damaged and the track again blocked. This completely disarranged the time-table and prepared the way for the tragedy which followed an hour later.

The Thatcher Park dummy left the Wisconsin Central Depot at 6:15, five minutes behind time. It consisted of engine No. 93 and three coaches in charge of Conductor Blake. Acting, it is claimed, under orders, Engineer Appleton ran at a high rate of speed in order to make up the lost time. In about seven or eight minutes after pulling out of the depot the dummy dashed around the curve at Sixteenth and Robey streets.

THE CRASH COMES.

Switch engine No. 77, with Conductor Antonbach in charge, had been ordered by some one to make up a train of freight cars distributed along the various tracks in that vicinity. With fourteen cars Engineer C. Ripple had backed down the main track onto a switch and coupled to three loaded cars. William Woski, the switchman, gave the signal to go ahead, and the train of seventeen cars started to pull on the main track. Half the train was on the main track when Conductor Antonbach, who was on top the third car from the rear, heard the roar of the approaching passenger-train. He claims that he waved his lantern as a signal to the engineer of the dummy engine. According to his own statement he leaped to the ground and just escaped being struck by a pair of flying trucks.

Flying around the curve at a speed of not less than twenty-five miles an hour the locomotive dashed into the rear of the last freight-car as it entered the main track. The shock must have been terrific. The ponderous engine buried itself in the freight car, plowing itself through a load of washing-machines, tables, and furniture. The smoke-stack and the entire upper work of the engine were swept away like chaff.

PINNED AGAINST THE BOILER.

The water-tank of the tender was hurled against the cab of the engine, pinning the unfortunate engineer and fireman against the boiler. Appleton was mangled beyond recognition. It was half an hour before his body could be extricated from the wreck. Wall was less fortunate and died a horrible death. Pinned in the wreck of the splintered cab, his legs broken and mangled, he was scalded with the escaping steam, and horribly burned by the coal from the furnace. He was still conscious when rough but tender hands removed and carried the dying victim to the little switch shanty. He drank a cup of water, moaned, and died. Patrick Wall lived at No. 441 West Thirteenth street. He was a single man and the sole support of a crippled and widowed mother. Appleton was also an unmarried man, whose address is unknown. His body was taken to the morgue. He was a new engineer on the Chicago Division of the Wisconsin Central, working formerly on the northern part of the road.

PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP.

The first reports of the accident were greatly exaggerated. Six patrol and ambulance wagons were dispatched to the scene of the wreck, but happily their services were not required. Fortunately the cars were not heavily loaded, the three cars containing about fifty passengers. They were thrown from their seats in all directions. Hardly one escaped without more or less severe bruises. Conductor Blake had a sprained ankle and was taken to a neighboring drug store. Capt. O'Donnell instructed his officers to detain Blake pending the Coroner's inquest, but at midnight he had not been found. Mr. W. A. Smith of Austin was thrown violently against a seat and rendered insensible. He was cut about the head, but not seriously. W. K. Davis of Oak Park was bruised about the back, but not enough to prevent his going home.

From the position in which the engineer and fireman were found it is evident that they had but a second's warning before the collision. Appleton's hand was raised above the reversed throttle. He died at his post of duty and met a horrible death unflinchingly. Wall was found where his duties would naturally place him, on the left side of the cab. One hand projected through a broken panel. A twisted coal shovel with a splintered handle rested across his body.

It is difficult to make the facts as they appear from an examination of the wreck agree with Antonbach's statement. He claims that his train was pulling away from the dummy at the rate of four or five miles an hour. He says that his train was entering the main track from a switch track. The wrecked engine was found buried in the rear freight-car, just at the point where the switch merges into the main track. It is difficult to understand how a freight train moving five miles an hour could be brought to a complete standstill by being struck by a train going in the same direction at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Antonbach was arrested and will be held until exonerated by the Coroner's jury. He claims that he was acting under orders issued by J. Cook, the assistant yardmaster, who had charge in the absence of Yardmaster Champlain. Trainmaster Chipman was on the ground but refused to make any statement. The suburban trains run independent of any train-dispatcher, and it is alleged that according to the rules of the company do not lose their right of way, no matter how much behind time. Capt. O'Donnell will make a rigid investigation of the causes which resulted in the disaster. The damage will amount to from $18,000 to $20,000.

William Kassak, the switch-tender at the scene of the wreck, was arrested at midnight by officers from the Thirteenth Street Station, and will be held to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

An Alleged Iowa Defaulter Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—S. F. Higens, an absconder from Bevington, Ia., was arrested at Howard's today and locked up awaiting extradition. Higens was agent for the United States Express Company at Bevington and Jan. 19 disappeared, $2,000 short in his accounts.

Bismarck Has Recalled Branders.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The report is confirmed that Herr Branders, the adviser of King Tamasese, has been recalled to Berlin.

CARTER HARRISON WILL NOT RUN.

A Deputation Receives His Declination and Then Agrees to Support Roche.

It is stated again on what appears to be good authority that Carter H. Harrison will under no circumstances be a candidate for Mayor this spring. A gentleman who has had excellent opportunities for knowing said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter:

"Carter will not be a candidate. You can put that down as certain. One evening about a week ago a number of leading German Americans held a conference at a down-town office and discussed the municipal situation. There were present Democrats, Independents, mugwumps, and some who were Republicans on National issues. They decided unanimously to support Harrison for Mayor if he was a candidate. Some of the number were deputized to wait on Carter and inform him of the action of the meeting. Carter was waited on, and, the facts having been stated to him, he replied in effect as follows:

"'No, gentlemen, I will not be a candidate. I have had enough of the Mayoralty. I do not want another term just now at any rate. Any Democrat who should be elected Mayor this spring would be sure to become the most unpopular man in Chicago, or in America perhaps, before six months. The whole Federal Building would be dumped on him. If he failed to find places for the perpetual pensioners he would be cursed from Jericho to 'Frisco. I have had curses enough in my time. I don't want any more. I want to finish my book. Besides, I am sure if I were nominated Cregier and his friends would feel unkindly towards me, and, while they might not oppose my election, they would not heartily support me. The Democrats must be united in order to win.'

"All this and much more in the same line Mr. Harrison said to his German friends. The latter reported back to the conference. And here comes the most interesting part of the story, perhaps. The conference there and then decided to support Mayor Roche for reëlection. They said he had made a good Mayor. He had not interfered vexatiously with the Germans; he had been kindly disposed to them. He had given the city a pure and efficient administration. Next to Harrison he was, in the opinion of the conference, the most acceptable man that could be named. Another deputation was appointed to inform Mayor Roche of this determination of the conference. The Mayor has been apprised accordingly. He received the notification in the proper spirit. Gen. Newberry and his workers will take note accordingly."

MISS ETLING'S DISAPPEARANCE.

She Left Home Thursday, Feb. 14, and Has Not Been Seen Since.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Though the most earnest efforts have been made and though numerous theories have been advanced to account for the disappearance and fate of Emma Etling, it now seems that her case is destined to go on record as another of those mysterious and unaccountable disappearances which are never explained, or only perhaps after many years. Miss Etling left her home about 7:30 o'clock the evening of Thursday, Feb. 14, and from the moment the door of her home closed behind her no one so far as the closest investigation has developed has ever seen her. Many persons have claimed that they saw her at widely separated points the fatal afternoon and evening, but careful investigation in every instance discloses the fact of mistaken identity or the description is so vague that it might as accurately fit almost any young woman in the city. The family of the missing girl are prostrated by grief, which is rendered doubly acute by the terrible uncertainty which surrounds her fate. They positively refused to entertain any other theory than suicide to account for her disappearance. They are firmly convinced that she is in the river and have not relaxed their efforts to find her. Mrs. Etling has not left her bed since Saturday and is completely prostrated by the shock. Miss Etling was 18 years of age and belonged to a prominent St. Louis family.

AUSTRALIAN FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA.

The Action of the United States in Samoa Indorsed—A Significant Speech.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—The discussion of the Samoan question in New Zealand and Australia has shown that the press uniformly supports the action of the United States Government in appropriating money to protect its interests, and the declaration is made that in case of serious trouble between America and Germany over the islands the sympathies of the colonies would be with the former, no matter what position England assumes.

Speaking at a public banquet at Wellington, the Capital of New Zealand, Jan. 22, Sir Harry Atkinson, Premier of that colony, said: "I rejoice to look forward to a great union of all the English-speaking races throughout the world, and venture to say that whether, in course of time, England or America is to be the centre will depend upon our English statesmen. If this is not to be the case then we must centre in the great nation of America."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IS ILL.

Suffering from Nervous Prostration and Ordered to Put Aside All Work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* Washington special says: There was some little excitement in official circles tonight when it was known that President Cleveland had been compelled to stop work on account of sickness. He had denied himself to all comers this week, and intended to devote himself to disposing of the large amount of work that was on his desk and accumulating every day. He complained of not feeling well this afternoon, and upon the advice of Mrs. Cleveland the family physician was called in about 6 o'clock. He found the President suffering with nervous prostration, caused by overwork, and recommended that he put aside his duties and take a rest. Inquiry at the White House as to his condition tonight brought out the fact that the President is much better and expects to hold his usual Wednesday afternoon reception tomorrow.

EXCITING TIME AT A FUNERAL.

Two Women Are Present and Each Claims to Be the Widow of the Deceased.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There was a decided sensation today at the funeral of Robert Palmer, the brakeman on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Road who was run over by the cars and killed a couple of days ago. As the hour approached for the funeral a woman clad in deep mourning appeared at the residence of the deceased and demanded admission to see her dear husband. The widow of Palmer refused to let her come in and a stormy scene occurred. The strange woman was finally forced down the stairs into the street. At the Congregational Church, where the services were held, she again appeared and demanded to see the dead man after the coffin was closed, and was again refused. From all accounts Palmer had been twice married. His first wife was Amanda J. Morris, whom he married at Waterloo, Ia., in 1880. The second wife, Nellie Snyder, he was united to at De Soto, Wis., in 1886.

Two Cases of Hydrophobia.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—Brooklyn, Ill., is all wrought up over two cases of hydrophobia. James Moran, a boy of 16 years, was bitten by a rabid dog. Thursday he was in convulsions, and while his mother was attending to him he suddenly turned and bit her. Today both mother and son are suffering with rabies, and it is thought neither can recover.

IT BURNED LIKE TINDER.

A TWENTY-SECOND STREET BLOCK DESTROYED.

The Landmark at the Southeast Corner of Wabash Avenue Goes Up in Smoke and the Tenants of the Building Have a Lively Time in Getting Away from the Flames—Comment on the Action of a District Fire Marshal—The Losses in Detail—Other Fires.

The three-story business block on the south side of Twenty-second street, numbered from 153 to 161, was completely destroyed by fire last night, involving a total loss of about $60,000 to the building and the stock and personal property of the numerous tenants.

The structure was the property of the Wood & Bliss estate of Philadelphia, and although of fairly good appearance on the front, was little better than a shell. It was a brick veneer front, the remainder of the building being frame back to the alley in the rear. It was erected in 1869, and, as the timber was as dry as powder, there was no stopping the flames once fairly started.

The fire originated in the basement kitchen of Maney's restaurant—now Justus Lound's—from the overturning of a pot of grease, and was first discovered by one of the dining-room girls who had gone in to fill an order for a customer. An alarm was at once turned in from Box No. 121, Twenty-second and State streets, but by the time the first engines reached the scene the whole interior of the restaurant was aflame. It was a difficult place to reach, and so rapid was the spread of the fire that it soon got beyond the control of the first detail of engines, necessitating a call for additional help, which came in response to a second alarm. This was followed by two special calls, four engines and a hook and ladder company responding to the first, and five engines and three hook and ladder companies responding to the second, making a total of eighteen engines and six hook and ladder companies.

The flames spread to the stores adjoining the restaurant on both sides, and having in the meantime eaten their way to the roof there were indications that the whole block would go, as it was known there was not a substantial building from Wabash to Michigan avenue. The blaze lighted up the neighborhood for blocks, and for a time there was a heavy shower of sparks and burning brands that threatened the buildings on the opposite side of the street.

WAS THE DISTRICT MARSHAL TO BLAME?

The firemen worked from the front and rear, the large lot at the back affording them good opportunity to reach the flames. That the fire secured the headway it did is accounted for from the fact of its breaking out near the centre of a solid three-story frame structure, difficult of access at all times, and especially so with fire apparatus. Some of the property-owners commented on District Marshal Fitzgerald's action in letting the fire burn nearly half an hour before calling for additional help. He says he turned in the second alarm as soon as it became apparent the fire was getting beyond his control, and that the other calls were precautionary.

The ground floor of the building was occupied as retail business stores—five in number—and the two upper ones as residences. The fire spread so rapidly that the occupants barely had time to escape with their lives, much less to save their property, although some of them did throw a few things out of the windows. It was mostly bedclothing, and during the early stage of the fire the sidewalks were pretty well littered up. The people who were driven out found shelter at the Hodges Building, Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue, at the Southern and Woodruff Hotels, and other places in the immediate neighborhood. The early hour at which the fire occurred—7:45 p. m.—enabled many homeward bound people and thousands of others to stop and see it. The crowd was one of the largest seen at a fire in a long time. The Cottage Grove avenue cable cars were all stopped, and people who wanted to get up-town had to take the State street or Indiana avenue cars. The Wabash avenue cars which were north of Twenty-second street were run as far as the Southern Hotel, where they were switched and started north again.

The guests of the Southern, remembering their experience of a few nights ago, were considerably excited on account of the clouds of sparks, but after a time were quieted and then became interested spectators from their windows. They had the best view of what proved one of the finest sights witnessed in a long time.

THE TENANTS OF THE BURNED BUILDING.

H. W. Howe's laundry occupied No. 149 Twenty-second street and owes its complete loss to the profusion of water. The third floor was occupied by B. Dunning and his parents. Before they could remove an article of furniture they were forced to retreat by the torrent of water coming down through the roof.

No. 151 was occupied jointly by Mrs. E. D. Hodges, fancy goods, and Mrs. Badauf, millinery.

No. 153 was occupied by a jeweler named T. H. Simpson. Before anything could be rescued the smoke in volumes filled the room and shut off all possibility of saving anything. The upper floors were occupied by Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Slocomb, dressmakers. Nothing was saved.

The second and third floors of No. 155 were tenanted by Mrs. Gilder and Mrs. Mullan, whose household effects were completely destroyed and covered by no insurance. On the ground floor of this number was the book bindery of Mr. Lippenessee, who suffered a partial if not complete loss; insurance unknown. On the second floor of No. 157 was the home of Miss Doyle, who saved nothing of her furniture. The second floor of No. 159 was Avenue Hall, the janitor of which lived on the floor above. Thomas Maney and family also occupied the third floor and were driven out before a thing could be saved.

At No. 161 was an undertaking establishment owned by A. B. Russ. A number of his finer goods were damaged by water to the extent of about $2,000, fully covered by insurance.

No. 163 was a tailorshop belonging to W. H. Reid. By considerable hustling Mr. Reid and his clerks succeeded in getting nearly everything from the store before any serious damage was done. The stock was insured for $3,000.

Berg's grocery and meat market was the last store on the block, No. 165, and escaped with little if any damage.

The tenants were mostly poor people and not one had a dollar's worth of insurance on his goods.

Hannibal Hamlin Meets an Old Elector.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—Hannibal Hamlin was the guest of the Legislature for a short time today. He had been the guest of Minneapolis friends and was given a grand reception in that city last night at the Union League rooms. At the invitation of the Legislature he held an informal reception in the hall of the House this afternoon. The notable event of the reception was the introduction of Col. Pfaender, who is the only living member of the electoral college which performed its functions in declaring the election of Lincoln and Hamlin as President and Vice-President. After the reception Mr. Hamlin returned to Minneapolis, where he and his wife have been entertained. They left for Chicago tonight.

Russell Harrison Starts Eastward.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 19.—Russell B. Harrison, son of the President-elect, left this evening via the Union Pacific for Omaha to join his wife and family and to proceed thence with them to Indianapolis in time to accompany his father to Washington.

GOSSIP BY HENRY LABOUCHERE.

He Pays His Respects to the Editors of the "Times."

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—For certain reasons I ought not, perhaps, to say anything about the Parnell Commission this week, nor would I were it not that I am so filled with wondrous admiration of the childlike simplicity of the editor, manager, and solicitor of the *Times* that I cannot refrain from expressing at once my delight that this artificial, sinful city possesses three such ingenious geese. I say geese because the babes in the wood were of serpent-like cunning, Gilbert's three little maids from school were guileful women of the world, and Shepherd Salisbury a plain Machiavelli compared with these three marenesting old women of Printing House Square.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT.

Emperor William will come to England early in July to visit the Queen. In all probability the Empress Frederick will also be at Windsor during her son's stay there. According to the present arrangements the Empress will not come to England with her husband. It is highly probable, however, Prince Bismarck will accompany the Emperor on the expedition.

I hear that there has been a regular muddle about the new court dress. Real reform would be to have the drawing-rooms at night, which would be the rational and most popular arrangement. I feel certain that the Queen will be the last sovereign who will continue to hold afternoon drawing-rooms to the great inconvenience, discomfort, and danger of those of her women subjects who deem it expedient to pay their duty at court.

DISMISSING RUDOLF'S ENTOURAGE.

The Emperor of Austria has dismissed the principal officers of the late Crown Prince's household, and a number of his entourage are disgraced and banished from court. Count Hoyos, who is regarded as the principal culprit, is going to Central Africa. The Emperor proposes to send Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to England in May next to deliver up to the Queen the late Rudolf's insignia of the Garter. It may be, however, that this project will not be carried out, for the fewer royal visitors that come from abroad the better the Queen is pleased.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, only son of the late Prince Frederick Charles and brother of the Duchess of Connaught, to the Princess Louise of Augustinburg, sister of the German Empress, is to take place in Berlin towards the end of May.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S MONUMENT.

The monument to Emperor William I. in the chapel at Charlottenburg is to be pure white marble in order that it may match the famous statues of his parents, who are also buried there. The sarcophagus, which is to be richly ornamented, is to be surmounted by a recumbent effigy of the Emperor in white marble.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CONCEIT.

Mr. Chamberlain, in Scotch phrase, has a fine conceit of himself. In Glasgow last week he informed the audience that his marriage had drawn closer the bands which unite Great Britain and the United States. Even the marriage of sovereigns have ceased to affect the policy of nations, and when John Smith of Chicago marries Betty Maguire of Galway he might just as reasonably indulge in rhapsodies about closer union between the United States and Ireland. I do not know where Chamberlain will stop now that he has come to congratulating the country on the public service which he has rendered by his auspicious third marriage.

THE VIENNA TRAGEDY.

My Paris correspondent writes: "The photograph of Mary Vietsera has been exhibited at the *Figaro* office. You will never persuade me that the girl with her countenance committed suicide or so much as dreamed of committing it. Her face has great beauty of purely the carnal sort. She looks like many women of Levantine origin—mindless, lazy, lustful. I greatly, however, prefer the face of Stephanie. The eyes are good for perfectly vacant eyes. She has full lips, a commonplace retroussé nose, round cheeks, and her ear and neck are pretty. If the Emperor of Austria had secretly told the Pope to agree to Rudolf's wish for divorce but to delay in granting it, the latter would have in all probability outlived this passion. There is not the stuff—I won't say of Juliet, but of Haidee—in the unfortunate Mary. It seems inexplicable that she should have played the foremost part in the great historical drama. The more I think of her commonplace physiognomy and the more I am told of her and Rudolf, the stronger grows my feeling that they were both suicides."

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

A BIG PURCHASE OF WHEAT.

Buffalo Millers Buy 600,000 Bushels of the Crop of 1886 in Chicago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A. P. Wright & Son bought in Chicago today for Buffalo millers 600,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern hard wheat at a price 5⅛ cents above Chicago May. This is said to be the largest cash transaction in grain on record, involving about $700,000. The price of May wheat fluctuated about 3⅜ cents, so this purchase varied $22,500 during the day. This purchase makes Buffalo millers feel complacent. The lot is of the crop of 1886 and has been held quietly in a special bin at Chicago for just such an advance as was reached today. The Buffalo millers have been negotiating for it some time and lately the Minneapolis flourmakers heard of what was going on and entered the competition. The crop of 1886 was the best that has been raised in twenty-five years, and this lot is the last of it. An especial reason why the grain is a catch is that the millers all over the country are trying to dodge the poor crop of last year. By Monday's report Buffalo has in store 1,865,126 bushels hard wheat against 1,498,202 bushels a year ago, which, though a good showing, was not enough surplus to satisfy the local millers. This grain is to be shipped to Buffalo as fast as it is needed. Some of it will not be forwarded until navigation opens. Grain receipts are large here this winter. Last week was the heaviest on record, being over 100 cars a day.

Wants Pay for His Presents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—A peculiar suit, with singular incidents attached, was instituted in the East St. Louis City Court today. Frederick Harris of Chicago and Miss Margaret Byrne of East St. Louis entered into an agreement to marry, and Mr. Harris presented his fiancée with costly jewelry. Henry Wilkins, an uncle of Miss Byrne, succeeded in annulling the engagement. Harris now sues to recover the jewelry given Miss Byrne, and the Wilkins family claim its value will not offset the royal entertainment Harris has been accorded at the Wilkins' residence while visiting Miss Byrne.

Freak of Two Maryland Girls.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 19.—The little village of Clermont Mills is excited over the marriage of Miss Catherine Beall, a young girl, to Miss Hannah Colder, the daughter of an ex-County Commissioner. The singular ceremony is said to have been performed in September by the Rev. J. Alfonse Frederick, pastor of St. Mary's Church of Clermont Mills. Miss Colder, it is said, wore an ulster on the evening the marriage was performed, and Father Frederick took her to be a man. She is 35 years of age, slim, and wears her hair short.

Rumored Marriage of Diss De Bar.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—It is rumored that Mme. Diss De Bar, the spirit artist, and Luther Marsh, the New York lawyer duped by her, have been married and are stopping here in Boston. Mme. Diss De Bar, it seems, had a spiritual revelation that the lawyer should become her spouse, and it is said he gracefully yielded to what he understood to be the behests of Heaven. No traces of them, however, can be found at the hotels.

ROYALTY VISITS CHICAGO.

A COUSIN OF ALFONSO XII., KING OF SPAIN, AT THE RICHELIEU.

He Is a Real Duke, and His Full Name Is Don Pedro de Borbon y Borbon—His Grace Has a Collection of Paintings Which He Can Be Prevailed Upon to Part With for a Million of Uncle Sam's Dollars.

Chicago has been entertaining royalty unawares. The Duke de Durcal, who is staying at the Hotel Richelieu with his cousin, the Chevalier Francis Cambreleng, and his friend, the Chevalier Ramiro Uriundo y Saavedra, Captain of Cavalry in the Spanish army, is, according to Spanish reckoning, an uncle of the baby King of Spain. According to our own reckoning he is a third cousin of the King.

His full name is Don Pedro de Borbon y Borbon, Duque de Durcal. He is a son of Don Sebastian de Borbon, who was a first cousin of King Alfonso XII., and of Doña Christina de Borbon. He came with letters of introduction to some of the leading families of this city, and has been hospitably received. He has visited the Board of Trade, the Stock-Yards, the Auditorium, the Town of Pullman, and everything worth seeing. He is full of praise for the beauties of the city.

If you would picture this young Spanish grandee take any photograph of the late King of Spain. Alfonso XII. and the Duke of Durcal are almost absolutely the same man. The likeness is incredibly strong, even to that twitching of the lower jaw which is hereditary with the family.

He is sitting with his companions in his rooms at the hotel. Long, thin Spanish cigars fill the air with subtle perfumes. The Chevalier Cambreleng, short, erect, not unlike the Duke, though with fiercer mustache, is rolling a cigarette. He is a nephew of Churchill Cambreleng, who was for many years American Minister to Russia.

Capt. Uriundo sits in his shirt-sleeves, with tawny hair and beard, much amused at the prospect of being interviewed.

"Now," says the Duke, "let us talk. Choose your subject."

"Spanish politics."

"Never!" cry all, with one voice.

The effect was startling. The heavy air quivered with excitement. The Spaniards were disturbed.

"No, no," said the Chevalier Cambreleng. "Anything but Spanish politics. Consider our situation. The Duke is a member of the reigning family. He is happily married to a Spanish Princess. Queen Isabella is godmother to one of his children. As a Bourbon he is in some way connected with most of the crowned heads of Europe. An unguarded word from him might cause endless trouble."

"But what are the Duke's politics?"

"He loves the Queen of Spain. He loves Americans. Those are his politics."

WHY HE VISITS AMERICA.

The Duke of Durcal bowed his head in acquiescence and refreshed himself with a Manhattan cocktail.

"No," said he after a while, "I am wholly out of politics. My visit has no political significance."

"What is its purpose?"

"I am going to hold an exhibition of pictures in New York from the 10th of March till the 8th of April next."

"In what hall?"

"In the halls of the American Art Association."

"What are the pictures?"

"They are my father's collection—one of the two or three most famous private collections in the world."

"Do you propose to sell them here?"

"If I can get my price for them."

"What is your price?"

"From $800,000 to $1,000,000."

"Are the pictures celebrated?"

"Most of them are of the highest celebrity."

"Have you anything of Murillo?"

"Two pictures. One is the 'Madonna del Carmen,' which everybody knows; the other a child Christ. Both are inimitable specimens of Murillo's later work—of the period when he was living in affluence as head of a school in Seville. They were painted for my ancestors and have never been out of the family's possession.

"And mind," said the Chevalier Cambreleng, "there can be no doubt about the authenticity of all the works that the Duke will exhibit. Each of them has the royal crown of Spain emblazoned in the corner."

"What specimens have you of Velasquez?"

"The best is the noted portrait of Olivarez, Minister of Philip IV. This was painted in 1622 and was Velasquez's stepping-stone to fame. It so delighted the King that he himself sat to the artist and appointed the latter to the office of court painter. Olivarez was dismissed when the Portuguese revolted from Spain. But Velasquez never forgot what he owed to the disgraced favorit. The portrait is almost priceless."

"Have you examples of other schools?"

"I have excellent pictures of the Dutch and Flemish masters. All are relics of the Spanish occupation of the Netherlands. For instance, I have two excellent works by Francis Snyders, who painted many hunting and battle pieces for Philip III. of Spain. One is 'The Hunting of the Boar,' the other 'Fruit and Birds.' In the representation of animal fights Snyders is incomparable."

MANY RARE PAINTINGS.

"What of Rembrandt?"

"A portrait of himself."

"Of Teniers?"

"A country festival—always the best theme of the younger Teniers."

"How far back do your pictures date?"

"Well, I have what is reputed to be the first Italian picture ever painted in oils. It is the work of Sabattini. Then I have several specimens of Jan Van Eyck. So that the collection may be said to date from the end of the fourteenth century."

"And how late does it extend?"

"To the year 1800."

"Where are your pictures now?"

"In New York. I brought them all from Madrid."

"Did you pay duty?"

"No. The Old Masters pay no duty. I have some modern works. For those I was duly taxed."

"Of what school are the modern works?"

"Spanish, of course."

"Then you still believe in the Spanish school of painting?"

"I think that it leads the world as preëminently today as it did of old."

"And supposing Americans don't appreciate these works?"

"Then I shall pack my trunks and thank my American friends for their uncommonly hospitable reception."

"You will make no abatement in price?"

"None whatever. I estimate the collection at something like $1,000,000. If it will not bring me that sum I shall take it back to Madrid. My friendship for Americans will remain unchanged. Au revoir."

Mrs. Friend's Application Refused.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Olive Friend recently asked the Supreme Court to compel the Circuit Judge of Washtenaw County to dissolve an attachment by which the Electric Sugar Refining Company secured a quantity of papers at her house in January, among them being Prof. Friend's process of refining in a cipher formula. The Supreme Court today refused to grant the mandamus she asked for.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The habeas corpus cases in the electric sugar frauds were called up this morning, but were adjourned until next Monday, the attorneys not being ready for argument. The prisoners were returned to jail.

REFORMERS TAKE A HAND

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE PASSES SOME SALUTARY MEASURES.

County Officers to Be Paid Salaries Instead of Fees—A Civil Service Bill Proposed—The Libel Law Pending in the Wisconsin Legislature—Two More Ballots Taken in the West Virginia Senatorial Contest—Doings of Various Legislative Bodies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The economy and reform legislators, deplorably few in number, had their inning in the Indiana House of Representatives today. A whack was made at county officers by the engrossment of a bill providing that they shall be paid salaries instead of allowing them fees. The salaries are graded from $1,500 up to $3,500 a year, according to population, and each officer is allowed one deputy, who is to be paid in accordance with the same graded scale from $600 to $1,500 a year.

The special committee appointed for the purpose last week this afternoon reported two new bills for breaking up what is known as the School Book Trust. The system recommended by the majority of the committee contemplates a reduction in the cost of school books of about 50 per cent. It directs that the State Board of Education shall solicit propositions for compiling and publishing the text books needed, but it is provided that no contract shall be entered into which shall make the cost of the books to the school patrons higher than certain prices, ranging from 10 cents for a spelling book up to 75 cents for a complete geography. It is provided that it shall be a part of the terms and conditions of every contract for the publication of books that the State shall not be liable for any sum to the contractor, but he must receive his pay solely and exclusively from the proceeds of the sale of books. The school trustees, through the County Superintendents, shall make requisition for such books as they need. A minority of the select committee reported a bill authorizing the County Commissioners to enter into contracts with publishers for the purchase of the books needed in their respective counties and then furnish the books to the school patrons at cost price.

Senator Johnson has introduced a Civil Service bill which provides for the appointment of three Civil Service Commissioners by the Governor. They shall be appointed from the three political parties which polled the largest number of votes at the last general election preceding their appointment. They shall elect a Chief Examiner, who shall hold competitive examinations at stated intervals, and appointment to all appointive offices in the State public institutions shall be conditioned upon a successful passage of the proper examination. Different clauses of the bill give the preference in appointments to honorably discharged soldiers, make promotion dependent on merit, and fix a time of probation for the appointee before his position is permanently given him, and prohibit political assessments.

The Senate devoted its session mainly to the consideration of natural gas legislation, and engrossed a bill regulating the use of gas and passed one giving pipe line companies the same right to condemn property now possessed by railroad companies. In the condemnation of property it is required that damages shall be assessed for the benefit of the owner by disinterested appraisers selected by the court.

PROPOSING A NEW LIBEL LAW.

The Bill Presented in the Wisconsin Legislature—Other Measures.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Tomorrow is the last day for the reception of bills in the Legislature, and they are pouring in rapidly. In the Lower House the Libel bill of the State Press Association was presented. It provides that when the plaintiff fails to prove express malice exemplary damages shall not be recovered. Action for libel cannot be maintained unless before the bringing of action the defendant has been requested to publish a retraction.

Senator Main got in another local option bill much less general in scope than the one now pending. The measure stipulates that any number of voters equal to 10 per cent of votes cast at the last general election in a town, city, or village may ask that the question of license to sell intoxicating liquors be submitted, when an election must be ordered.

TWO MORE BALLOTS TAKEN.

The West Virginia Deadlock Still Drags Its Weary Length Along.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the joint convention were not as exciting as yesterday, but much interest was manifested in the result. Two ballots were taken for a United States Senator, the result of the first being a loss of four votes for Senator Kenna as compared with the last ballot yesterday, but in the second round he rallied his forces, which put him within one of the first ballot yesterday. Senator Arbuckle of Greenbrier started the break on the first ballot by voting for E. W. Wilson, and was followed by Senator Flournoy of Hampton, who voted for John J. Davis. Senators Price and Sweeney voted for J. B. Jackson and Senator Van Pelt voted for E. W. Wilson. President Carr voted for Edward Robertson on the first ballot, and was followed by Delegates Harr and Kirk, who cast their votes for the same man. The result of the ballot was announced as follows: Goff, 42; Kenna, 25; Wilson, 10; Robertson, 4; Jackson, 2; Flournoy, Davis, Price, Thompson, Hereford, and Walker, 1 each.

The second ballot resulted: Goff, 42; Kenna, 33; Wilson, 6; Robertson, 4; Price, 2; Hereford and Walker, 1 each.

To all appearance the Senatorial situation remains as rigidly locked as ever. The Republicans will vote as they have in the past to the end of the session, while it is becoming more and more apparent each day that the Democrats will be unable to agree upon any one whom they can elect. The Kenna men will stand by their chief to the end. The attachment of his friends is remarkable. The Democrats are in conference tonight, but it is easy to anticipate the result of their deliberations. They will fail, as usual, to unite upon any one, in all probability, and the situation will remain the same.

WORKING DAY AND NIGHT.

The Michigan Legislature Trying to Clear Its Files—Bills Passed.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Only one day remains for the introduction of bills and both Houses of the Legislature were compelled to hold sessions tonight, as they will also tomorrow night, to get the flood of legislation under control. Among the important measures presented today was the introduction by Mr. Damon of a bill which provides for a State Marshal to enforce the laws and giving him power to appoint a deputy for each county. The idea of a State constabulary was repugnant to a great many people two years ago and the bill will be fought hard.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution extending municipal suffrage to women over 21 years of age were presented by Representative Watson and Senator Holbrook. Representative Hall introduced a bill changing the title of the Railroad Commissioner to Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, and making him the administrative head of a stringent act for the regulating of grain elevators. Under him are to be placed a chief grain inspector, an assistant grain inspector, and a corps of deputies. The act provides that every owner or manager of a public elevator must obtain a license from the Circuit Court and file a bond of from $2,500 for an elevator of 50,000 bushels capacity to $100,000 for an elevator of over 1,000,000 bushels. The elevator people are prohibited from mixing grain of different grades together with a view to profit for any one, and the issuing of a warehouse receipt that is fraudulent in any particular is made a felony.

Another bill was presented prescribing the rate of passenger fare to be charged by railroads. It divides the roads into three classes, according to gross passenger earnings, and prescribes the mileage at two cents for the first class, two and one-half for the second, and three for the third.

KANSAS LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

A Bill Prohibiting Insurance Trusts Passed in the Senate—Dressed Beef.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Senate has passed the bill to prevent fire insurance companies from establishing pooling rates on property and rating boards. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company doing business in the State to either directly or indirectly enter into any stipulation with any other fire insurance company doing business in the State by which rating boards may be established or any agreed rate be adopted for insurance upon any certain property, and any violation of this provision renders the insurance company violating the same liable to a penalty.

The Kimball Interest bill was finally recommended for passage as amended, making the rates 6 and 10 per cent.

In the House Mr. Young moved that bill No. 228, providing for the inspection of live animals intended for food, be indefinitely postponed. This brought out a lengthy discussion of the beef combine and the Kansas City and Chicago packing-houses. The discussion resulted finally in recommending for passage Mr. Guthrie's bill. It provides that cities of the first and second class shall appoint a person to inspect all cattle, sheep, and hogs intended to be killed in the State.

House joint resolution No. 5, carried by a vote of 93 to 13, proposes an amendment to the Constitution extending the term of the Legislature to ninety days and increases the compensation to $5 per day. It was amended by making it read $3 per day instead of $5. If this resolution passes the sessions hereafter will begin the second Tuesday in December and will last ninety days.

MANDERSON SCORES SPARKS.

The Nebraska Senator's Caustic Speech at Lincoln Yesterday.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Senator Manderson, who arrived in this city last night, was given a great reception today by both branches of the Legislature in joint convention assembled. The hall was packed to overflowing and for two hours the Senator addressed the audience in a speech that was a complete résumé of his work in the last six years and the great questions of legislation up for settlement in the courts of the National Congress on the question of the admission of the new States. Senator Manderson said: "I do not believe that a Territory like New Mexico is any more fit for greater responsibilities and sovereignty of Statehood than is polygamous and un-American Utah. I hope the census of 1890 will show less illiteracy in the one and the complete and hearty abandonment of polygamy by the other; if so we will gladly admit them into the Union."

Senator Manderson reviewed pension legislation, and was especially pointed in his reference to Sparks and his order. He said the famous and infamous order of Commissioner Sparks practically tied up all uncompleted and ripened titles west of the Missouri River and north of the southern line of Kansas. It favored speculators and scrip dealers and took homesteaders by the throats. It said that fraud was bounded by geographical lines, and drawing the main boundary between honesty and dishonesty on the Kansas border attempted to declare the hardy settlers of the Northwest to be in an unholy combination to steal the public lands. The Senator followed this argument with the results of the investigation had under the order and congratulated the country on the change in Administration that would guarantee to every homesteader and home builder his rights under the laws.

TO FREE JERSEY LIGHTNING.

New Jersey Liquor Men Making a Fight Against Local Option.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The liquor men, who want a repeal of the temperance laws passed by the last Legislature, have thrown off all disguise and openly avow their intention to have new legislation. They have had several lobbyists canvassing the Legislature the last week. It is stated on reliable authority this morning that it has been concluded to raise a sum sufficient to pass a radical anti-temperance measure. The Werts repealer is to be discarded entirely, and the original repealer of Brewer Wiedenmeyer is to be revived and put through. It practically wipes out all existing temperance legislation. It is understood that the lobbyists told the saloon men that it would require $50,000 to pass the bill. The saloon men will take the matter in their own hands. If they can't lobby the bill through that they want they will let the present law stand and make their fight at the polls in counties where local option elections will be held.

MR. HARRISON'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON

His Departure from Indianapolis Monday Next—The Special Train.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19—The schedule for President-elect Harrison's train from Indianapolis to Washington has been arranged. It will leave the former place over the Pennsylvania Road at noon Monday next, and arrive at its destination Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The train will consist of President Roberts' private car, two Pullman sleepers, and a baggage car, and will run as a section of the Atlantic express. No stops will be made between Indianapolis and Pittsburg except to change locomotives, and after leaving here will go through without further stop to Washington. The President and his family will occupy President Roberts' private car, which is now being renovated at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The car has been repainted and refurnished in all the sumptuousness possible with the advanced art decorations of today, and when the work is completed it will be a traveling palace.

WILSON PROBABLY ELECTED.

A Democrat Chosen to Succeed the Late Congressman Burnes of Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning the dispatches received indicate the election of Charles F. Boohr of Andrew County and R. P. C. Wilson of Platte, Democratic nominees for the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, by 227 majority. Frank M. Posegate, Republican nominee for both terms, carried St. Joseph by 1,123 majority. Official returns may change the result. This election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James N. Burnes.

Pennsylvania Prohibition Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—The State Prohibition Convention was called to order at the opera-house at 11 o'clock. Gen. Harry White of Indiana County was chosen Temporary Chairman. Judge White's speech was brief and to the point. He said that this convention was assembled to advance no individual interest nor promote the success of a mere selfish cause. The usual committees were then appointed.

The convention adopted a resolution indorsing Master Workman Powderly's stand on the prohibition question. It was moved that the Temporary Chairman appoint a committee of fifteen to prepare a plan of campaign, but the opponents of the third party people defeated the motion by the close vote of 176 nays to 162 yeas.

More Election Law Arrests.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Up to date the Deputy United States Marshals have arrested 103 men indicted by the Federal grand jury on the charge of having violated the election laws, and still they continue to bring in more. Those taken into custody today were Charles Walters, George Walters, and John C. Williams, citizens of Indianapolis, who were charged with voting illegally.

CANADA STILL FAVORS HOME RULE.

A Resolution Likely to Cause a Lively Time in the Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There will be fun in the House of Commons Thursday night, when the following resolution will be introduced by H. H. Cook, M. P. The resolution is considered as a part of the policy of the Liberal party on the lines of unrestricted reciprocity and will be vigorously opposed by the Government. It is that the Parliament in the year 1882 adopted a humble address to her Majesty expressing a hope that a just measure of home rule should be granted to the people of Ireland; that in the year 1886, by resolution of the House of Commons, the sentiment of that address to the Queen was earnestly reiterated and the hope again expressed that such a measure of home rule would be passed by the imperial Parliament; that in the year 1887 by a resolution of the House of Commons profound regret was expressed at the introduction of a Coercion bill for Ireland into the imperial House of Commons, and a hope was expressed that a measure subversive of the rights and liberties of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland might not become law, and the further hope was expressed that instead of the Coercion bill a substantial measure for home rule would be granted to Ireland; that this House has learned with profound regret that no measure of home rule has yet been granted to Ireland, but that the rights and liberties of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland have been subverted by the Coercion bill, against which this House protested in the year 1887; that the granting of home rule to Ireland will not only gratify her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Dominion, but will materially assist to establish on an enduring basis profitable and perfectly friendly relations between this Dominion and the United States, with the effect of relieving her Majesty's Government of dangerous complications; and that the present resolution be forwarded to the Rt.-Hon. Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and to the Rt.-Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., and to Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P.

OPINIONS VARY GREATLY.

POLITICAL GOSSIPS CANNOT YET AGREE ON A CABINET.

There Are Many Who Think Law Partner Miller Will Not Be in It—He, Himself, Refuses to Talk of the Matter—The Associated Press Report Asserts That There Is Doubt About Wanamaker, and Others—In Washington the Two Millers Are Considered Doubtful.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Many telegrams were received today by Gen. Harrison regarding his Cabinet selections, some of them expressing approval, but the majority of them objecting to the appointment of one or two of the gentlemen on the list. Since the selection of a Cabinet has been under consideration most of the voluntary advice has been unfriendly to somebody, and unless a suggestion of something better accompanies the objections it is improbable that protests will make much of an impression, as Gen. Harrison has gone through the travail of endeavoring to find available men against whom no objection could be urged, without any more satisfactory result than has been indicated. Still he will make changes, it is understood, if there is sufficiently important cause for doing so. Those who cling to theories are still doubtful about the appointment of Law Partner Miller for Attorney General, and they are hopeful, at least, that a change will be made. In support of the assertion that he would not be in the Cabinet a story was started on the rounds last night to the effect that John B. Elam, a member of the Harrison law firm, had said to Moses G. McLain that Mr. Miller would not be in the Cabinet. Mr. Elam this afternoon authorized a contradiction of it, stating that he had never said that Mr. Miller would not be in the Cabinet. Mr. Miller, when asked if it was really true that he would be the Attorney General, replied: "I am not at liberty to talk about the matter. It is a secret of Gen. Harrison's."

There is a belief here that Warner Miller will decline to become the agricultural Cabinet officer, but no authentic information has yet been received regarding the matter. The assertion that Gen. Harrison could not leave California out of the Cabinet without breaking a promise that was made in his behalf at the Chicago Convention is authoritatively contradicted. It is said that what is referred to as pledge was a statement that John B. Elam made to two or three of the men who were prominent in the California delegation, telling them that if they would give the support of the Pacific coast to Gen. Harrison at a certain time an obligation to them would be recognized, but the California delegates did not give their support to Harrison at the time they were wanted, and in consequence the President-elect is under no obligation, it is claimed, to take a representative of the Pacific States into the Cabinet.

Gen. Harrison is endeavoring now to get some relief from the duties to which he has applied himself since his election, and today he spent a part of his leisure time, both in the morning and afternoon, in walking about the streets alone. While out he made two remarks which have been repeated as somewhat significant. A lady said to him: "I suppose I shall not meet you again before your departure for Washington. I want to express my wishes for your success, and I hope you will be reëlected for another term."

"I thank you," replied Gen. Harrison, with a serious expression of countenance, "but I am not sure that I care to be reëlected."

In speaking to Gen. Fred Knefer, an old friend, about his departure, he said: "I am beginning to realize that it is a lonesome thing to be President."

The time fixed for the departure of the Presidential party is next Monday at noon. It is expected that they will arrive in Washington Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The train will consist of two Pullman cars, a baggage-car, and the private car of President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Road. Beside the family of the President-elect the members of the party will be Private Secretary Halford, W. H. H. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Huston.

This afternoon a banquet in honor of Mrs. Harrison was given by the Sorosis, a ladies' club of which she is a member. Tonight the family attended Mary Anderson's performance of "Pygmalion and Galatea" and occupied the private box of W. H. English. The callers who were received by Gen. Harrison today were L. H. Goodrich of Phœnix, Ari., who talked about Territorial matters; W. H. Kech of Pittsburg, who came to invite the President to attend a banquet to be given by the Americus Club April 27; Benjamin F. Beasley of St. Louis, who was a Tippecanoe voter in 1836; and L. K. Tackett, a nephew of Benjamin Butterworth. The positive announcement has been made that no callers will be received after today.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Wanamaker, Rusk, Thomas, and Noble Said to Be in Doubt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Associated Press.]—Great doubt has been expressed today as to Wanamaker, Rusk, Thomas, and even Noble. There were numbers that thought the Navy was yet to go to New York, and that the South would be given a place. The greatest interest seems to be centered in the Pacific slope. Many of the Republicans who attended the Chicago Convention openly declare it will be a breach of good faith if the slope is ignored, and they refuse to admit that it will be. There is but little interest as to Indiana, for it has been conceded for some time she would get nothing.

Mrs. Harrison has been greatly annoyed by letters based upon a reported conversation alleged to have been had with her during her recent visit to New York, wherein she is quoted regarding the steady stream of visitors to the family since the date of her husband's nomination for the Presidency. To those who know Mrs. Harrison a denial of either the sentiments or the language is not necessary, but in view of the fact that some people have been misled by the newspaper reports it is worth while to say unpolitically that Mrs. Harrison never made use of such expressions as are attributed to her. She did not talk with a reporter while in New York, and of course all published conversations or interviews are absolutely false.

THOMAS IS INDORSED.

He Learns That Fifty Chicago Men Have Wired Gen. Harrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Congressman Thomas this afternoon received a dispatch from E. B. Sherman of Chicago saying that fifty members of the Union League Club had telegraphed to Gen. Harrison their indorsement of the Congressman for the Navy Department. Nothing was heard from Indianapolis during the day, but it was assumed that Mr. Thomas was still on the slate. Doubts continued to be expressed about the two Millers going into the Cabinet, but no definite news concerning them could be had. The more that was heard about Noble of Missouri the better his selection for the Interior Department appeared. The Southern people, who have been pushing Mahone, are disgruntled but not surprised. Gen. Harrison never gave them the slightest reason to suppose that he wanted Mahone in the Cabinet, though he was willing to recognize the readjuster leader in some way.

Indorsement of Thomas for the Navy.

The following telegram was sent yesterday:

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1889—*The Hon. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.:* The selection of the Hon. John R. Thomas as Secretary of the Navy would be gratifying to us, and his appointment would be recognized as eminently fitting and satisfactory by the people of Illinois.

E. B. Sherman,	William H. Harper,
G. F. Bissell,	Ferd W. Peck,
William Moseback,	G. B. Shaw,
Edson Keith,	Charles L. Raymond,
William H. Hubbard,	John R. Walsh,
James W. Scott,	E. F. Cragin,
J. L. Woodward,	Lewis H. Davis,
Daniel C. Osmun,	Thomas Dent,
Pliny B. Smith,	T. B. Blackstone,
C. H. Fargo,	H. N. Higinbotham,
Jesse Spalding,	E. G. Keith,
D. Harry Hammer,	Charles H. Case,
L. L. Bond,	C. M. Henderson.
L. L. Coburn,	

Curlers Have to Pay Duty.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Buffalo curlers coming here to play had to give bonds to the customs officers at the bridge on their stones and pay duty on the illuminated address they brought with them.

DANCING IN COLONIAL COSTUME.

The Cotillon Given by Senator and Mrs. Hearst at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The social event of this evening was the colonial cotillon given by Senator and Mrs. Hearst. The young people assembled in quaint costumes not a few of which had adorned their ancestors at the Governors' balls and assemblies in colonial days, when the rich brocades were first fashioned for the courtly dames who trod the stately minuet, bowing and smiling to their cavaliers in silken hose and handsomely embroidered costumes. The hostess stood to receive her guests at the door of the back parlor opening out from the broad hallway, and wore a colonial gown in the fashion of 1790 of old rose brocade with train gathered to a low neck short waist over a petticoat of white satin. Around the lower part of the petticoat in half circles were arranged deep garlands of pink multiflora roses, from which depended a fringe of grasses studded with parma violets and pansies and caught with bows of white satin ribbon. The long sleeves of the gown were made tight fitting with a puff of the rich brocade at the top. At the wrist the deep cuff was fastened with six diamond buttons. A broad collar of lace wired to stand up high finished the neck of the elegant gown.

At 10 o'clock the cotillon was danced, Dr. Ruth, U. S. N., leading with Miss Head of California, whose gown was a beautiful one in the pompadour colors. Miss Barreda of New York wore a colonial gown of yellow satin brocade, veiled in satin striped tulle with panniers of satin. Miss Follansbee of New York wore white corded silk with silver lace and a silver girdle about the short waist. Miss Moore of California wore white silk, brocaded in pink and blue blossoms over a petticoat of plaited white mousseline de soie, with a corselet of pearls. Miss Butterfield of California wore a Priscilla gown of light gray cashmere, with white muslin kerchief, apron, and cap. Miss Sanderson of California wore a directoire gown of light blue and white silk. Mme. Barreda of New York, also a guest of the house, wore a gown of sapphire velvet, with point lace and diamond ornaments.

During the cotillon were four figures for which the favors were unusually handsome. In the first favor figure souvenirs for the ladies were fans of gauze on gilded sticks beautifully painted and tied with long ribbons, which were worn over the arm by the dancers after the old-time fashion. For the gentlemen in this figure the souvenirs were large antique silver medals on which, against a sunburst in bas relief, were a cocked hat, a shield adorned with three slippers, and beneath this a scroll with the inscription Feb. 19, 1889. The medals, designed by Tiffany, were tied with broad satin ribbons from which they were suspended about the neck of those so fortunate as to secure one.

The favors for the second figure were workbags of flowered silk, the points finished with tiny silver bells which tinkled as they hung from the wearer's arm by the long loops of flowered ribbons with which they were tied. For the gentlemen the favors were penwipers of white kid elaborately embroidered.

For the third figure amber and tortoise shell combs for the hair, tied with bright ribbons, were for the ladies, while for the gentlemen were antique silver whistles, paper-knives, and stamp-holders.

For the fourth figure were aigrettes of ostrich tips in all colors affixed to hairpins for the ladies and for the gentlemen small buckets of California redwood packed with bark, which served as cushions for pins.

Among the forty couples who danced were Miss Bancroft, the Misses Bayard, Miss Nellie Vilas, Miss Nellie Biddle, the Misses Horsey of Maryland, the Misses Hunt of Boston, Miss Quay, Miss Audenreid, the Misses Taylor, granddaughters of Gen. Meigs, the Misses Trowbridge of Detroit, Miss Nana Brooke, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Emilie Thom, Miss Condit Smith, Miss Marie Howard of England, Miss Ethel Ingalls, Miss Rebecca Dodge, Marquis and Marquise Bentiroglio d'Aragona, Lieut. and Mrs. Fremont, Señor Galvan and Señor Morelos of Mexico, Mme. De Chambrun, Mr. John Webb, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Biddle, Mr. William C. Endicott Jr., Lieut. Pitcher, U. S. A., Lieut. Morrill, U. S. N., Maj. Post, U. S. A., Mr. McRoberts, the Hon. Michael Herbert, and Mr. Barclay of the British Legation.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Another brilliant entertainment was that given by the Japanese Minister and Mme. Mutsu to celebrate the promulgation of the Constitution of Japan. Mme. Mutsu wore a gown of silver brocade over a petticoat of ivory white satin, with diamond ornaments. Among the guests were Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary and Miss Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary Vilas, Assistant Secretary of State Rives, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Miller, Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice Gray, Justice Lamar, Senator and Mrs. Ingalls, Senator and Mrs. Evarts, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senator and Mrs. Morrill, Senator and Mrs. Cockrell, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Representative and Mrs. Steele, Miss Steele, Representative S. S. Cox, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' ENTERTAINED.

Cardinal Gibbons was entertained at dinner this evening and later at a reception by Mr. and Mrs. F. P. B. Sands. The Cardinal appeared in full canonicals, his robe of brilliant scarlet a conspicuous mass of color among the light costumes of the guests. The hostess wore black Brussels net with black moire ribbons. The guests asked to meet his Eminence at dinner were Father Richards, President of the Georgetown College; Father Whelan of Baltimore, Admiral and Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. James Colman of California, Miss Marie Patterson, Gen. and Mrs. Leo Knott, Miss Sands. Among the guests who attended the reception at the close of the dinner were Postmaster General and Mrs. Dickinson, Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers, the Hon. and Mrs. Michael Herbert, Col. and Mrs. Lamont, Dr. and Mrs. William Leonard, Senator and Mrs. Vance, Justice and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Gen. Rosecrans.

OTHER EVENTS.

Mrs. John E. McElroy, sister of the late President Arthur, is the guest of Mrs. Julien James of this city, and was entertained today at luncheon by Mrs. Ira Davenport. Mrs. McElroy called upon Mrs. Cleveland yesterday and had a pleasant interview.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at dinner tonight by Secretary and Mrs. Vilas. The centerpiece was an asparagus vine, studded with long stem Puritan roses. At either end of the table were cut glass globes of mermet roses. Shades of pond lilies capped the silver candelabra. At each plate lay a souvenir of the occasion, a large card on which were grouped photographs of President and Mrs. Cleveland surrounded by the Cabinet. The guests were Secretary and Miss Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary and Mrs. Colman, Postmaster General and Mrs. Dickinson, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Folsom, and Justice Lamar.

HE NEVER AGREED TO MARRY HER.

Status of the McConaghey-Griffey Breach of Promise Case in Nebraska.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The suit for breach of promise instituted yesterday by Miss McConaghey against Judge J. L. Griffey excites almost as much interest here in Sioux City as at the home of all the parties, which is near Dakota City, about twelve miles west of here, in Nebraska. Judge Griffey is one of the oldest and best known residents of this locality, and he has large property interests in Sioux City as well as Nebraska. He is about 60 years of age and has children who are married and who are living near him. His first wife died several years since, and about three months ago he married Miss Underwood, a school teacher.

The plaintiff in the breach of promise suit, Miss McConaghey, is a lady about 45 years of age. She insists that her suit is brought in good faith, and she alleges that for nearly two years prior to the Judge's second marriage he was assiduous in his attentions to her, calling frequently upon her, as she resided with her brother, whose farm adjoins that of the Judge. She asserts that a year ago last October the marriage engagement was made after many solicitations on the part of the Judge; that it was only a short time before his marriage to his present wife that she had reasons to doubt his constancy, and that then when she took him to task he protested "he would marry her if he married at all." She claims that he has since his marriage made numerous offers to settle, paying considerable sums of money as damages. She thinks that nothing will suffice but the $20,000 for which she has sued.

Judge Griffey denies that he ever made any promise of marriage or used any words which could be construed as such, and says that the only time when the subject was ever mentioned was when the plaintiff hinted at it herself.

ARKANSAS' PLAGUE SPOT.

PLUMMERVILLE, WHERE COL. JOHN M. CLAYTON WAS MURDERED.

A Town Where No Man's Life Is Safe—The Whole of Conway County Little Better—How Detectives and Newspaper Correspondents Are Dogged by Local Thugs—Prospects for Clearing Up the Mystery—Commendable Conduct of Gov. Eagle.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A statement was obtained yesterday from two reliable citizens of Conway County that at about the time when Clayton arrived in Plummerville Breckinridge sent word to parties there not to kill Clayton, as it would work an injury to himself. This statement comes from persons of unquestioned veracity and they claim that they cannot possibly be mistaken. If they are not Breckinridge certainly knew the desperate character of his political friends in Conway County much better than Clayton did, for Clayton laughed at the suggestion that he was encountering personal peril, and he died without once suspecting that the Democratic assassins who surrounded him were plotting against his life.

But how any avowed Republican could go into such a place as Plummerville without seeing the danger that is stamped in every footstep is almost incomprehensible to any one who goes there now. The veriest hotbed of secession a quarter of a century ago was no worse than Plummerville is today. Even its best citizens are Democrats of the rankest kind—the sort of Democrats who hate a Republican worse than they do a rattlesnake, and who will never forgive the Republican party for crushing out the Rebellion and preserving the Union. Such is the temperament of the best citizens, and "best" refers only to a few. The others—the ones who dominate in politics and control the ballot-box and assassinate political enemies—are men of the worst possible stripe, both in and out of politics; men who would hesitate at no crime in order to further their political ends and keep their party in power. A white Republican cannot exist among them, while the colored Republican is so completely cowed that he hardly dare say his soul is his own.

The few white Republicans who have lived there previous to the assassination of Col. Clayton have abandoned their homes and fled in terror, most of them leaving the State with the determination never to return. Today there is not one white Republican left. That is the sort of Democracy that prevails there. But it is not politics alone that characterizes the general "cussedness" of Plummerville. They are a bad set on general principles. Murders are as common there as hoe-cake, and, although it is a town of less than 200 inhabitants, a business-man of the place today pointed out a dozen of his fellow-citizens who had killed from one to three men, and another who, he said, was the leader of a gang of safe-blowers. An election has never been held in the place since the war without crime of some kind being committed.

ELECTION OUTRAGES.

Polling-places have frequently been looted by masked men, voters have been shot down at the polls, ballot-boxes carried off and their contents burned, Republican judges prevented from serving, and negros whipped and driven away at the point of Winchesters. The Democratic press of the State and the influential Democratic statesmen and politicians here at the State Capitol deny most vehemently that such crimes are prevalent there or that the Democracy in Conway County is maintained by robbery and assassination. They would have the world believe that the people there are of the most orderly and peaceable kind; but the fact remains that even the Democratic newspapers of Little Rock, the leading papers of the State, have not had a representative at Plummerville since the day following the assassination of Col. Clayton, and the editors privately confess that they dare not send a man out there for fear that he would never come back alive. Even Gov. Eagle, the Democratic Governor of the State, admitted today that he would not risk his life by going to Plummerville, and that press representatives who were sent down here from Chicago confine their operations to Little Rock.

The detective in charge of the investigation went to Plummerville and Morrillton during the early part of last week, but he returned the same day and said it was as much as his life was worth to remain over night. He has not been back since and does not intend to go unless he is compelled to in order to help make arrests. Any stranger who goes into the place now risks his life, for the assassins of Col. Clayton are men of the most desperate character and every stranger is suspected of being a detective. When the detective mentioned made his appearance among them he was followed from the train and his footsteps were dogged wherever he went. He pretended to be a newspaper correspondent from New Orleans, but he was informed that they did not want any newspaper men out there, and warned him that the best thing he could do would be to return to the depot, wait there until the first train came along, and then make himself scarce.

BULLDOZING A CORRESPONDENT.

THE TRIBUNE representative had a similar experience, only he had the additional unpleasantness of being surrounded by a half-dozen loafers who did all they could to provoke a row. No doubt it was their intention to start a fight and wind it up with a shooting match, but the opportunity was not given them. The man who goes to Plummerville in search of information about the assassin of Col. Clayton gets but little compensation for his trouble, for he can scarcely find any one who will even give him a civil answer, and no reliable person who will talk about the murder.

There is little doubt but what nearly every man in the place is cognizant of almost every detail of the affair, and there are a score or more who know positively who the persons are that committed the deed. But no matter how much they desire in their hearts the punishment of the assassins they dare not give information or even be seen talking to a stranger; and if one of their names should appear in this article as the source of any information it contains their lives would not be worth an hour's purchase. They appreciate the situation and are so terrified that they do not venture from their homes after dusk or sit in a room with uncurtained windows. The negroes, who largely outnumber the white population, cannot be induced by a stranger to even make a reply to a question.

It was this condition of affairs that perplexed the detectives when they first came upon the scene and made the work of investigation seem so difficult. But they went about it in such a masterly way that the apparently insurmountable obstacles thrown in their path have been overcome, and what at first appeared such a great mystery is now being cleared up.

Abandoning Conway County as an impregnable territory in which to carry on their investigations they established themselves in Little Rock, and, instead of going to see witnesses, they have had the witnesses brought to them.

GOV. EAGLE'S AID.

In this they have had the earnest coöperation of Gov. Eagle, Judge McClure, Henry W. Cooper, and other influential citizens of the Capital. The Governor especially has rendered them most splendid service and has been in full sympathy with all of their suggestions. He has impressed them from the start as being thoroughly in earnest that the perpetrators of the terrible crime, no matter who they may be, shall be brought to justice, and he has placed himself and the influence of his high position completely at their disposal.

Inasmuch as the Governor is a Democrat and run a great risk of bringing upon himself the condemnation of his partisans, his conduct in this matter is certainly commendable. Through his instrumentality citizens of Conway County, who otherwise could not be approached, have been induced to come to Little Rock and communicate with the detectives, but they have also been persuaded to work under the directions of the detectives in getting information from their neighbors. In this way the detectives have been able to get at the bottom of the foul conspiracy, and they are now confident that within a short time the assassins will be headed toward the gallows. The detectives positively refuse to furnish for publication any of the facts in their possession, and make a strong effort to close the mouths of their informants. Still, any one around the hotels can form the acquaintance of Conway County people and get from them a pretty fair understanding of what they know about the crime.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 19.—It is rumored here that the arrest of the persons who planned and aided in the assassination of the Hon. John M. Clayton at Plummerville, Ark., will soon be accomplished. One of the suspected parties belongs to a family whose reputation extends beyond the limits of Arkansas, being well known throughout the country, and it is due to his prominence that officials, before making an arrest, are endeavoring to establish to a certainty what, up to the present time, is only a well grounded suspicion of guilt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Gen. Powell Clayton arrived in the city today and said that the report sent from Little Rock to the effect that the assassins of his brother would be arrested within a few days was a mistake.

"I telegraphed my brother today," said he, "and find that nothing new has developed." Gen. Clayton denounces the Democracy of Arkansas in the most bitter terms. Speaking of the Sheriff of Conway County he said: "No power on earth will cause any official or any private citizen in Conway County to turn over a finger for the apprehension of the murderer if they thought that the assassin's safety would be endangered by it. The Democratic press has stated that the murder of Gen. Hindman, which occurred twenty years ago, when I was Governor of Arkansas, was a political murder, a parallel case to the assassination of my brother, and that I never offered a reward for the murderer. Why, sir, the records will prove that I offered $1,000 reward at the time. The murder of Gen. Hindman was the result of a private feud, and it is pretty well known that some of his relatives perpetrated the deed."

A SHAMELESS MEASURE.

The Bill Proposed in the Arkansas Legislature Regarding Detectives.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The temper of the shotgun element of the Democratic party in Arkansas was demonstrated today in the Legislature when Representative Hicks of Lonoke County introduced a House bill making it a felony for a detective to enter the State for the purpose of ferreting out a crime. The first section of the bill reads:

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company, association, or corporation to bring or import into this State any person or persons or association of persons for the purpose of discharging the duties of police officers, Sheriffs, or constables in the protection or preservation of public or private property, or in the punishment of any person violating the criminal laws of this State.

The last few words of the section betray the intent of its author, and the next section provides for the punishment of any detective who violates the remarkable law by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year or more than three years, and imposes a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000 on the person, company, or corporation who employs the detective. The bill is without a precedent in the history of State legislation.

When asked what had inspired it Representative Hicks replied that Arkansas had no use for detectives and the sooner it drove every one of them from the State the better. Beyond this expression he would not commit himself.

The bill was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Its introduction has a peculiar significance. Last fall immediately after election the office of the County Clerk in this city was burglarized by Democratic thugs and the ballot-boxes and election returns from the nine Republican townships were taken away and destroyed. No attempt was made by local authorities to discover and punish the perpetrators of this outrage. This can be readily understood when it is stated that all of the officers are Democrats and that the stealing of the returns from nine townships wiped out the majority of the four Republican candidates for the Legislature and resulted in seating the Democratic candidates. But the Republican State Central Committee would not quietly submit to the outrage; it hired detectives, ferreted out the thieves, and yesterday seated all four of the Republican Representatives, the Democratic members having resigned in a body at the morning session. But for the work of outside detectives justice in this case would not have been righted. Is it any wonder that the Democrats hate detectives?

HEAVY FIRE LOSS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Half a Million Damage on Bank Street—Losses Elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—Rudolph Blankenburg & Co.'s large importing house, No. 13 Bank street and extending through to Nos. 18 and 20 Strawberry street, burned this morning. Blankenburg's building was five stories in hight, and in addition the firm occupied the upper floors of the adjacent building, No. 11 Bank street, and Thompson, Foust & Co., commission merchants, were the tenants of the first floor of No. 11 Bank street. Henry C. Lea owned the building. The Strawberry street end of the property, No. 20, was occupied by James Doak Jr. & Co., manufacturers. The Jewel Knitting Company occupied an upper story of No. 14 Strawberry street, and M. R. Raleigh & Co., yarns, were also tenants of No. 14. The rear end of Philip J. Walsh's Second street store, fronting on the east side of Bank street and directly opposite to the Blankenburg building, was deluged by water to save it from the flames, which swept across the street. William Cunningham, who occupied an upper floor of this building, sustained a heavy loss by water.

The latest estimate of losses and insurances is: Rudolph Blankenber & Co., loss $240,000, insurance $231,650; Henry C. Lea, loss $50,000, insurance $48,000; Thompson, Foust & Co., loss $50,000, insurance $40,000; R. Williamson & Co., estate, loss, $15,000, insurance $10,000; Joseph I. Keefe, loss $20,000, insurance $16,000; Philip J. Walsh, loss $37,500, insurance $37,500; estate of M. Raleigh, $1,500; insurance $5,000; Sherman & Boyer, $3,000; insurance, $8,000; J. W. Lynch, loss $5,000; insurance unknown; Jewet Knitting Company, loss $7,000, insurance unknown; James Daak Jr. & Co., loss $35,000, insurance $20,000; N. L. La Freniere, cotton yarns, loss $2,000, insurance $2,000; Charles J. Rainey, quilts and blankets, loss $2,000, insurance $2,000. Other losses $10,000, insurance $10,000. Total loss $450,500, insurance $430,150.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—The machine shops, car shops, and locomotive house of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss was complete, and is estimated by President Ingalls at $200,000, upon which there is an insurance of about one-half that sum. The machinery and buildings were valued at $150,000. There were two locomotives in the repair shops and three coaches in the car shops. The Big Four Elevator was in great danger, but escaped. A span of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bridge approach runs over the works, but being of iron no harm was done to it.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 19.—Ohien's saw factory burned tonight. They had 150 tons of finished saws on hand and the loss is considered almost complete. The stock was valued at $100,000 and the building at $11,000, all fully covered by insurance in numerous companies represented by a local agency. The works employed 125 men. The Columbus Steam Carpet Beating establishment was also burned, with a loss of about $2,000.

A Blaze in the South Side Cable Station.

There was a slight blaze in the South Side cable power house, at State and Twenty-first streets, at 7:45 last evening. It was caused by the wooden coal conveyer catching fire from friction and resulted in a loss of $25. In playing on the blazing woodwork the firemen got some water on the boilers and "killed" the steam. As a result the engines stopped for half an hour or so and the cars were kept running with horses.

A "Squib" at the Auditorium Building.

An overheated chimney in the Auditorium Building set fire to some scaffolding around it last night. The blaze was extinguished before much damage was done.

A GREAT COMEDY COMPANY.

Jefferson and Florence to Join Forces with a Notable Support.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Joseph Jefferson and William J. Florence have at last signed and sealed to travel and play together next season. They will form what must in the aggregate be accepted as the strongest combination of comedians this country has ever seen. John Gibbs Gilbert, that player of a hundred triumphs, will stand on the same stage with Jefferson and Florence. Charles W. Couldock, an equally ripe actor, joins Mr. Jefferson and others of this notable company. Mrs. John Drew, an actress whose talent in high comedy has delighted our playgoers for two generations, will add her charming presence to an ensemble that must be memorable. Edwin Varrey, another veteran, recalled for successes extending over a period of thirty years, has also been engaged, and there will be for the lighter parts younger but valuable actors like George F. Nash and Thomas Jefferson, the rising son of his admired father. These engagements are already settled.

TO REFORM THE TARIFF

THE LEAGUE BEGINS ITS LABORS BY TALKING FREE TRADE.

Delegates Present from Many Parts of the United States Upon the Invitation of the Chicago League—Ex-Gov. J. Sterling Morton Elected Permanent Chairman—Cleveland Writes a Letter of Encouragement Which Is Read with Applause—The Evening Session.

The Tariff Reform Convention began its labors yesterday. There were a number of brief speeches made at the opening session in the afternoon and every one of the speeches came out squarely for free trade or tariff for revenue only.

The convention is the work of the American Tariff Reform League of Chicago. Invitations were sent to a large number of tariff reformers and free-traders all over the United States and delegates came in from all parts in response. The number of delegates has not yet been determined. There is no basis of representation according to constituency.

The first session was held at the Madison Street Theatre, commencing at 2:30. Secretary John Z. White read the call, which stated that the convention had a threefold object—to extend the scope of the American Tariff Reform League; to secure the organization of branch leagues; and to inaugurate a systematic campaign that shall be continuous and in connection with a literary and lecture bureau. E. Burritt Smith of Chicago presided temporarily and read an address that referred in glowing terms to President Cleveland as the great leader of the cause of tariff reform. The President's name was received with warm applause whenever mentioned. Mr. Smith spoke of the "hungry hordes of monopoly which will now for a brief period enjoy the fruits of their temporary victory."

PRELIMINARY MEASURES.

John Z. White, W. A. Gardner, and Fred A. Ward were appointed to prepare a roll of delegates, and a committee on permanent organization was appointed consisting of W. T. Baker, Volney W. Foster, John Cadman, C. D. Hamill, Aretus W. Thomas, W. W. Catlin, and Byron J. Stout. A resolution was adopted that all resolutions be referred to a committee of twenty-one to be appointed by the Permanent Chairman. A number of resolutions were submitted, one by a farmer named McDougall from Ohio, who wanted an import duty on such articles as could not be produced in this country. Speeches were made by Thomas G. Shearman of New York, W. G. Brownlee of Detroit, R. R. Bowker of New York, J. Campbell of Iowa, Gen. M. M. Trumbull and Gen. Herman Lieb of Chicago, Enoch Sharpole of Kansas, Gov. Buckner of Kentucky, M. Hopkins of Syracuse, N. Y., and John H. Wallrath of Milwaukee, who said he was born a free-trader. All made free trade speeches and drew encouragement from defeat of the Democratic party. The more halfway measures were proposed and defeated the sooner and surer would the day come when the tariff would be wiped out or reduced to its constitutional limit of a tariff for revenue only. This was the burden of all speeches.

J. Sterling Morton, ex-Governor of Nebraska, was elected Permanent Chairman, and a long list of Vice-Presidents was read. Mr. Morton, in taking the chair, spoke of the honor of presiding over a meeting called, not to name a man for an office, but to proclaim "a true principle of human government, the essence of liberty itself." They were there as abolitionists to make commerce as free as America had made thought, speech, and the press free.

The Iroquois Club tendered the delegates the privileges of its rooms during the convention.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Among the letters of encouragement was an autograph letter from President Cleveland, which was read and received with great enthusiasm. After indorsing the purpose of the league as set forth in its circular, he says:

The danger which we have to guard against is the misleading of our countrymen by specious theories, cunningly contrived, and falsely offering to the people relief from personal burdens and the legitimate expenses necessary to secure the benefits of beneficent rule under the sanction of free institutions.

The declared purpose of your league will not be attained until all those instructed in the economic question which is now pressed upon their attention are freed from all sophistries and clouding fallacies and until the subject of tariff reform is presented to them as a topic involving the relief of the plain people in their homes from useless and unjust expense.

THE EVENING MEETING.

In the evening there was a public meeting of a popular character at Central Music-Hall. The hall was filled to overflowing. The speeches were for the most part devoted to ridiculing the protection idea. The greatest part of the time the audience was kept laughing, and again the remarks of the speakers were grave and full of warning of impending dangers to society.

Charles Ladd, a lawyer from Southern Illinois, who said he never lied except when he was paid for it, told some of his experiences in the country intended to show that the degree of intelligence and education of the people was not yet sufficiently developed for them to understand that they should not vote to tax themselves. For the last twenty-five years, he said, this country had been a political junkshop dealing in broken bayonets and shining brass buttons. These relics served to draw the attention of men from the present to the past, and the men who struck the shackles from 4,000,000 black bondsmen used that as a shield behind which to hide the enslavement of white men. It was blind party prejudice which brought about the Rebellion, the slavery question being used only as a means to move the people. Blind party prejudice was also the greatest danger to this country today. He thought the convention should be called the Emancipation Convention.

Gov. Buckner of Kentucky presented the features, voice, and speech of a typical Southerner as he stepped forward and began his denunciation of the protective tariff. He was outspoken in his criticisms of the Republican victory and the election of Harrison. Then he launched into a free trade argument.

Thomas J. Shearman of Brooklyn, N. Y., made the principal speech of the evening, his subject being "Protection, the Enemy of Industry." He began in a droll way, putting the protectionist argument in a shape to convulse his audience. He enlarged his subject and made protection out to be the common enemy of humanity. Growing serious he fell to quoting dates and statistics to show that protection in the United States had proved itself the enemy of agriculture, of labor, and even of its pets, the manufacturers. He laid the blame for the importation of foreign pauper laborers on the protection tariff and attributed to it the ruin of the iron and steel trade in the East, while the West, where protection was almost neutralized by reduced railroad rates, had reached a production of iron and steel manufactures eleven times as large as fifteen years ago.

THE PROGRAM TODAY.

The program of the convention for today will be: Morning session—Addresses by E. W. Judd of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform Club; J. Q. A. Smith of Ohio on the Mills bill and the Senate Tariff bill; J. Thomas of Texas on the duties on metals; W. Knill of Wisconsin on wool. Afternoon session—Henry W. Lamb on the tariff on tin-plate; George J. Brine of Chicago on exports of farm products; M. M. Holmes of Boston on furniture and the tariff; F. W. Clark of Chicago on leather; and a miscellaneous discussion. Evening session—J. S. Burrows of Michigan, C. S. Darrow of Chicago, and Henry George of New York. The Committee on Resolutions will meet at the Iroquois Club at 9 a. m.

JOHN SCOTT HARRISON.

A Younger Brother of the President-Elect Visiting the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—John Scott Harrison, a younger brother of Gen. Harrison, arrived in the city from the West Saturday morning last, and went at once to the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Robert Ridgeway Lythe, at No. 101 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street. Mr. Harrison was accompanied by his wife and children. In common with the other members of his family Mr. Harrison dislikes publicity, and this is probably why he accepted the hospitality of his brother-in-law instead of going to a hotel. Mr. Harrison has resided in Kansas City for nearly seventeen years, and has great faith in the future of that city. He is engaged in the real estate business and is the head of one of the largest agencies in the West. He greatly resembles his brother, only that he is somewhat taller and not quite as stout. Mr. Harrison went to Washington today to complete his arrangements for attending the inauguration of his brother as President.

SIR KNIGHTS CE

BATTERY "D" PRESEN
IANT SCENE LAST

It Was the Twenty-fifth
the Founding of the O
Pythias—Several Thous
ent Accompanied by La
Drill a Splendid Displ
Applauded and Threw
Arena.

Last night was the silver
the order of Knights of Pyt
and the Second Regiment
transformed into the likenes
Pekin. Huge Chinese umbr
the ceiling. From every
pended lanterns in the form
godas, or Chinese fishes, or
rine monsters, or Chinese
Chinese children, or grave C
ina.

"Why these Chinese symb
President Henry Clay Berry.
"Well," says he, "the po
bine the three colors of th
are yellow, blue, and red. If
closely you will see that
lanterns are merely a comb
blue, and yellow."

In front of the band stand
tion:

WELCOME
KNIGHTS.

On each side of it were fou
senting the uniform division
The names of the forty lod
less conspicuous shields, ador
of the galleries. The placar
set forth such maxims as
hand in hand with bravery
be no friendship without con
highest exercise of charity is
uncharitable"; and comme
as one "whose principles a
as exalted as the mind of ma
for the consideration of men.

The Knights were slow i
awning was stretched acros
avenue sidewalk so that
might not rust their armor.
they bore themselves as the
carriages and cabs and som
plebeian cable-cars. There w
red plumes flashed over their
in the electric light. There
were content with the brave
silver buttons, and ordinary

THEY BROUGHT MANY F

Deftly each led into the
"ladie fayre." Feats of gre
they wrought to rescue these
sels from obdurate parents, w
that "Mamie shall not go o
that "Kate has been to far to
late." On parents such as th
or Sir Launcelot had borne
suasive words or with mig
had carried off fair Kate or b
the pillion behind him.

When several thousand of
and ladies were assembled
there was a blare of trumpets
Assistant Corporation Couns
them to deeds of "dering do.
"Sir Knights," he began,
nounce that King Arthur—
Mayor Roche—will be unable
tournament."

There was a groan from th
be reviewed by the Mayor ha
of each uniform division's am
"Nor," continued Mr. Gr
other cavalier, Gov. Fifer, b
us."

There was another groan.
divisions wanted anybody aft
it was Gov. Fifer.

"But," said Mr. Green, "I
I am happy to tell you that
Pythias have so swelled thei
today they have 300,000 me
throughout the United States

The Knights set up a treme
during which Mr. Ward of Ne
Supreme Chancellor of the o
the platform and tried to mak
above the knightly clamor.
the prosperity of the order; o
purpose; of its growth during
century.

THE TOURNEY BE

Seven of the eight unifo
marched into the lists.
flashed from their scabbard
L. Brand led the forces. Ne
manded Cols. C. W. Laing, D
Lydston, William Riley, M
John Brennan, George Spen
H. P. Caldwell, Majs. Arnol
Dimery, C. T. Sleeper, Fred
F. Villiers, commanding the
U. R.

The ladies were delighted
exercise. They rushed to th
picked out roses, white or
champion, and flung them int
After which, at half past 10
ry gave the signal for the ma
It was a pretty sight. The
thronged. The girls had
costumes with the unif
the Knights. All sorts of d
of tint were effected. An
marched, under the canopy o
das and under the shade of th
brellas.

Who was the most distin
men? Who was the loveliest
It would be invidious to ch
But the Executive and Re
tee worked gallantly. Besid
it included Messrs. Fred Fro
John S. Pullen, Charles
Lindeman, H. Samuel, J.
Dreier, John Linhardt, M.
Solomon, E. L. Bland, S.
Olsen, A. H. Michelson, Mills
Wallroth, M. E. Ephraim,
G. A. Buckland, A. M.
Monroe, W. K. Macpherso
Charles Beck, William Bo
Scheffer, H. Marguard, H. J
Lewis, E. H. Turner, G. J.
Gabriel, F. Eschbecker, Joh
C. E. Kenyon.

THE DANCING COMM

If the Knights had shown
qualities in the sword exerci
forward all their gallantry.
tender in the waltz as they h
the drill: as sentimental in t
had been warlike in the atta
Was there any recreant
them? Was any traitor in
so, two broad-shouldered po
the door to mete him out his
He had not appeared at s
banquet was laid in the
which was divided in the ce
On one side of the screen
and maidens, quaffing flag
chanting the praises of Ga
other side were sixteen ta
luxurious supper invited
oysters and champagne.

Mr. William Boldenweck
the Committee on Finance,
bertus on Printing, Mr. C
on Decoration, Gen. Brand
Harry Gant on Entertainme
E. Kenyon on Music, Mr.
the Floor, and Mr. W. R. N
quet. All acquitted themse
"There are 6,000 or 7,000
said Mr. John W. Berry.
such gathering where you c

MAY WHEAT FOUR CE

A Wild Day on 'Change
Are a Frightened

The shorts in May wheat
rush yesterday which rival
dance of Saturday. The
shoved up four cents from
There was nothing in the
cate that the day would
jumps which followed.

Bloom was a large seller,
operators. In the course of
market became so dull
erators left the pit and
corn crowd. About noon,
hovering around 109, a repo
tion that a big block of No.
been purchased for shipm
ling the crowd became e
the absentees came runnin
The price was forced u
shorts in fifteen minutes
was restored and the mark
back slightly, but soon
thrown into another frig
scenes were repeated. O
May sold up to $1.12¼—the
the day.

"The shorts are thor
said one of the best know
board. "They fear mani
fear is almost the same thi
an actual corner."

July wheat advanced
showed an increased tra
corn was unusually heavy,
prices was a small one.

EFORM THE TARIFF

UE BEGINS ITS LABORS BY KING FREE TRADE.

Present from Many Parts of the tates Upon the Invitation of cago League—Ex-Gov. J. Sterling n Elected Permanent Chairman—and Writes a Letter of Encourage- Which Is Read with Applause— vening Session.

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JOHN SCOTT HARRISON.

Brother of the President-Elect Visiting the Metropolis.

K, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—John Scott , younger brother of Gen. Harri- d in the city from the West Satur- g last, and went at once to the f his brother-in-law, Dr. Robert Lythe, at No. 101 East One Hun- wenty-third street. Mr. Harrison panied by his wife and children, with the other members of his Harrison dislikes publicity, and obably why he accepted the hospi- s brother-in-law instead of going Mr. Harrison has resided in Kan- r nearly seventeen years, and has in the future of that city. He is the real estate business and is one of the largest agencies in the greatly resembles his brother, e is somewhat taller and not quite Mr. Harrison went to Washington mplete his arrangements for at- s inauguration of his brother as

SIR KNIGHTS CELEBRATE.

BATTERY "D" PRESENTED A BRILLIANT SCENE LAST NIGHT.

It Was the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Order Knights of Pythias—Several Thousand Were Present Accompanied by Ladies—The Prize Drill a Splendid Display—The Ladies Applauded and Threw Roses Into the Arena.

Last night was the silver anniversary of the order of Knights of Pythias. Battery D and the Second Regiment Armories were transformed into the likeness of a street in Pekin. Huge Chinese umbrellas hung from the ceiling. From every point were suspended lanterns in the form of Chinese pagodas, or Chinese fishes, or Chinese submarine monsters, or Chinese women, or little Chinese children, or grave Chinese Mandarins.

"Why these Chinese symbols?" you ask of President Henry Clay Berry.

"Well," says he, "the point was to combine the three colors of the order. These are yellow, blue, and red. If you will look closely you will see that all the Chinese lanterns are merely a combination of red, blue, and yellow."

In front of the band stand hung an inscription:

WELCOME KNIGHTS.

On each side of it were four shields, representing the uniform divisions of the order. The names of the forty lodges, written on less conspicuous shields, adorned other points of the galleries. The placards on the walls set forth such maxims as "Caution goes hand in hand with bravery"; "There can be no friendship without confidence"; "The highest exercise of charity is charity to the uncharitable"; and commended the order as one "whose principles and purposes are as exalted as the mind of man can present for the consideration of men."

The Knights were slow in arriving. An awning was stretched across the Michigan avenue sidewalk so that the night frosts might not rust their armor. And gallantly they bore themselves as they stepped from carriages and cabs and some from even the plebeian cable-cars. There were those whose red plumes flashed over their white helmets in the electric light. There were those who were content with the bravery of blue coats, silver buttons, and ordinary fatigue caps.

THEY BROUGHT MANY FAIR LADIES.

Deftly each led into the ball-room his "ladie fayre." Feats of great prowess had they wrought to rescue these lovely damosels from obdurate parents, who had insisted that "Mamie shall not go out tonight," or, that "Kate has been to far too many balls of late." On parents such as these Sir Galahad or Sir Launcelot had borne down with persuasive words or with might of arms; and had carried off fair Kate or bonnie Mamie on the pillion behind him.

When several thousand of these Knights and ladies were assembled in the armory there was a blare of trumpets and Mr. Green, Assistant Corporation Counsel, rose to stir them to deeds of "dering do."

"Sir Knights," he began, "I regret to announce that King Arthur—I should say, Mayor Roche—will be unable to review your tournament."

There was a groan from the Knights. To be reviewed by the Mayor had been the goal of each uniform division's ambition.

"Nor," continued Mr. Green, "will that other cavalier, Gov. Fifer, be able to visit us."

There was another groan. If the uniform divisions wanted anybody after Mayor Roche it was Gov. Fifer.

"But," said Mr. Green, "I am here. And I am happy to tell you that the Knights of Pythias have so swelled their numbers that today they have 300,000 members enrolled throughout the United States."

The Knights set up a tremendous cheering, during which Mr. Ward of New Jersey, the Supreme Chancellor of the order, ascended the platform and tried to make himself heard above the knightly clamor. He, too, told of the prosperity of the order; of its beneficent purpose; of its growth during a quarter of a century.

THE TOURNEY BEGUN.

Seven of the eight uniformed divisions marched into the lists. Their falchions flashed from their scabbards. Gen. Edwin L. Bread led the forces. Next to him commanded Cols. C. W. Laing, D. J. Lyon, G. F. Lydston, William Riley, Malcom McNeill, John Brennan, George Spencer. Lieut. Col. H. P. Caldwell, Majs. Arnold Tripp, J. H. Dimery, C. T. Sleeper, Fred Pierce, and Col. F. Villiers, commanding the First Regiment, U. R.

The ladies were delighted with the sword exercise. They rushed to the flower-stand, picked out roses, white or red, for their champion, and flung them into the arena.

After which, at half past 10, President Berry gave the signal for the march and parade. It was a pretty sight. The balconies were thronged. The girls had matched their costumes with the uniforms of the Knights. All sorts of dainty harmonies of tint were effected. And round they marched, under the canopy of Chinese pagodas and under the shade of the Chinese umbrellas.

Who was the most distinguished of the men? Who was the loveliest of the ladies? It would be invidious to choose.

But the Executive and Reception Committee worked gallantly. Besides the President it included Messrs. Fred Frost, Louis White, John S. Pullen, Charles Burgoyne, Hans Lindeman, H. Samuel, J. J. Cappels, G. Dreier, John Linhardt, M. R. Peterson, M. Solomon, E. L. Bland, S. A. Warn, J. S. Olsen, A. H. Michelson, Mills S. Cobb, A. W. Wallroth, M. E. Ephraim, G. U. Meloling, G. A. Buckland, A. M. Haglund, John Monroe, W. K. Macpherson, A. J. Elvig, Charles Beck, William Boldenweck, Isaac Scheffer, H. Marguard, H. J. Wood, A. D. Lewis, E. H. Turner, G. J. Pummel, John Gabriel, F. Eschbecker, John Bodden, and C. E. Kenyon.

THE DANCING COMMENCES.

If the Knights had shown their militant qualities in the sword exercise they now put forward all their gallantry. They were as tender in the waltz as they had been fierce in the drill: as sentimental in the polka as they had been warlike in the attack.

Was there any recreant Knight among them? Was any traitor in their midst? If so, two broad-shouldered policemen stood at the door to mete him out his just deserts.

He had not appeared at supper time. The banquet was laid in the adjoining hall, which was divided in the centre by a screen. On one side of the screen sat the Knights and maidens, quaffing flagons of beer and chanting the praises of Gambrinus. On the other side were sixteen tables whereon a luxurious supper invited the dancers to oysters and champagne.

Mr. William Boldenweck was Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Mr. Julius Rodbertus on Printing, Mr. Charles Burgoyne on Decoration, Gen. Brand on Parade, Mr. Harry Gant on Entertainment, Mr. Charles E. Kenyon on Music, Mr. J. H. Kellogg on the Floor, and Mr. W. R. Nutt on the Banquet. All acquitted themselves nobly.

"There are 6,000 or 7,000 dancers present," said Mr. John W. Berry. "Find me another such gathering where you can."

MAY WHEAT FOUR CENTS HIGHER.

A Wild Day on 'Change—The "Shorts" Are a Frightened Crowd.

The shorts in May wheat were treated to a rally yesterday which rivaled their frantic dance of Saturday. The May future was shoved up four cents from the lowest figure. There was nothing in the opening to indicate that the day would witness the wild jumps which followed.

Bloom was a large seller, leading the local operators. In the course of half an hour the market became so dull that scores of operators left the pit and wandered into the corn crowd. About noon, with the market hovering around 109, a report got into circulation that a big block of No. 2 hard wheat had been purchased for shipment. In a twinkling the crowd became eager bidders, and the absentees came running back.

The price was forced up by the frantic shorts in fifteen minutes to $1.11⅜. Calm was restored and the market suffered to fall back slightly, but soon the shorts were thrown into another fright and the same scenes were repeated. On this last bulge May sold up to $1.12¼—the highest point of the day.

"The shorts are thoroughly alarmed," said one of the best known members of the board. "They fear manipulation, and the fear is almost the same thing in its effects as an actual corner."

July wheat advanced 1⅜. The future showed an increased trade. The trade in corn was unusually heavy, but the change in prices was a small one.

UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

The Latest Appeal from the Association for the Support of Ambler.

An ex-member of the Citizens' Association —a body which in its day has been of great service to the City of Chicago—sends to the *Morning News* the following copy of a letter which he has learned is being sent generally to former members:

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, 94 LA SALLE STREET, Feb. 15, 1889.—We respectfully solicit a renewal of your annual contribution to the association. Our work is important, especially with reference to the great question of drainage. The projects of legislation for Chicago and Cook County have also our attention. The other business of the association will suffer no interruption. We have no connection with political movements or party. Yours respectfully,
J. J. GLESSNER, President.
J. C. AMBLER, Secretary.

The *Morning News* requires other evidence than the foregoing copy furnishes before holding Mr. Glessner responsible for this appeal. That gentleman knows that the Citizens' Association, as such, has had absolutely nothing to do with the pending project of legislation on "the great question of drainage." He knows that the association has been studiously ignored by the drainage commission which framed the present bill; and he knows that the members of the association who were invited by the Union League Club to join with delegates from other clubs for action on this subject have done no more and are expected to do no more than these delegates.

There is every whit as much ground for an appeal for funds from the President and Secretary of the Union League, the Commercial, and other clubs as from the Citizens' Association. The Union League took the initiative in the recent movement, and its "work" is far more important "to the great question of drainage" than anything which Mr. J. C. Ambler is likely to do. It is not credible that Mr. Glessner has authorized this action.

As to the "work" for which Mr. J. C. Ambler solicits a renewal of annual contributions the public has had enough. It is not yet forgotten that it was due to this person and the influence which the association allowed him to wield that the drainage project came to grief three years ago. He and his few allies were directly responsible for the Hering fiasco and the futile expenditure of over $70,000 of the public money.

No more damaging complication could arise than that which should allow a man of Mr. Ambler's notorious habits to become again associated with this undertaking. The assistance of the association under such auspices is not wanted by those who have the interests of the Drainage bill in hand.

So far as the appeal is based on this consideration it savors much of an attempt to obtain support under false pretenses. The "great question of drainage" is getting on well without Mr. J. C. Ambler. In fact, it is only since the question has been rescued from his baleful influence that it has made any substantial progress.

If Mayor Roche and the other gentlemen who are now handling the matter successfully and intelligently need Mr. Ambler's assistance they will doubtless notify him to that effect. Meanwhile he should levy contributions for his salary on some other pretext.—*Morning News.*

EASTERN TRUNK LINES COMBINE.

An Organization on the Principles of the Western Presidents' Agreement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The organization of the Eastern trunk lines upon principles similar to those which are now under discussion among the Western railroad Presidents was practically completed today. All Eastern trunk lines were represented except the Reading. The Presidents talked over the manipulations of rates on traffic from Western points via Peoria and other competitive junctions, and the action of the Peoria Board of Trade boycotting the inspection of billing. They agreed not to continue joint rate or other traffic arrangements with any connecting roads engaged in manipulations which violate recent agreements and the Inter-State Commerce law. They also agreed to make it a condition of the continuance of joint traffic arrangements that the joint inspectors shall examine way-billing and weights, and correct the same whenever found improper, and have ordered such inspection put into effect at once. Commissioner Fink's report of the articles of agreement was then considered and all the Presidents signified their intention to sign them tomorrow after certain clerical errors are corrected. In the main these articles are similar to those under discussion by the Western Presidents. They provide for the arbitration of all matter that cannot be settled by mutual agreement, prohibit parties to the agreement from using their roads in connection with other transportation lines in a manner which will render it impossible to carry out the object of the agreement, and declare that all persons in the association will aid in enforcing the Inter-State Commerce law. The fundamental principle of the agreement is declared to be that the Presidents or chief managing officers of the companies shall assume the responsibility of carrying it into effect. There is a provision that if the maintenance of uniform tariffs does not insure to each company a fair proportion of the business the tariffs may be readjusted for the purpose of bringing about a fair distribution of traffic. Different committees are arranged for, and a trunk line commissioner is to be appointed to act as the executive officer of the association and to arbitrate differences. In case of appeal two other arbitrators are to be appointed and the decision of the majority is to be final. Inspection bureaus are to be maintained, and a committee is to arrange a joint tariff. In case complaint is preferred against any company party to the agreement of a violation of the tariffs or rules on traffic passing over its road it shall in good faith and by all means in its power investigate and ascertain the facts in the case, and if the complaint is found to be true shall remedy the same. The responsibility for making these investigations is placed upon the company against which the complaint is made, because the officers of such company are the only ones who can thoroughly sift the matter and arrive at the truth of the charges. In most cases it is impossible for any outside parties to obtain positive proof of the violation of tariffs or rules unless the officers of the companies propose to act in good faith in carrying out this agreement. Therefore the Presidents or chief managing officers are made responsible under this agreement to see that this is done. If, however, the complaining parties are not satisfied with the investigation and the violation complained of is not stopped the complaining company has the right to reduce the tariff to meet the reduction made either openly or by secret devices by competing lines, provided such reduction shall not be made except upon due notice from the complaining company to the other parties to the agreement, and that it shall take effect simultaneously by all lines. There is a provision that no contracts shall be made by the parties to the agreement or by their connecting roads which guarantee rates for any period of time. This is one of the most important provisions of the agreement, which, though embodied in former agreements, has not been observed; and the practice of making time contracts at low rates for six or eight months has caused the loss of millions of dollars within the last year.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Natural gas has been struck at Lewisport, Ky., at a depth of 415 feet.

Four earthquake shocks were felt in Attala, Ala., Monday afternoon.

Señor Fernandez, the recalled Mexican Minister to France, arrived at the City of Mexico yesterday.

The vessel-owners of Cleveland at a meeting yesterday resolved not to fit out their boats until May 1.

Two persons were slightly injured in a collision on the Grand Trunk Road near Fort Hyacinthe, Que., Monday night, during a blinding snow-storm.

Near Hodgenville, Ky., yesterday Joseph Houston, a farmer, was found murdered. He had recently come into possession of $3,000, and it is supposed he was killed for this amount.

The stockholders of the Pacific Guano Company, at a meeting held in Boston yesterday, approved the assignment made by the treasurer. The assets and liabilities cannot yet be stated.

The Kansas State Superintendent of Insurance has revoked the authority of the Kansas Home Insurance Company and the Topeka Insurance Company for non-compliance with the laws of Kansas.

About three weeks ago W. M. Leo, of Leo & Mueller, dealers in furnaces at Minneapolis, Minn., left the city taking with him nearly $3,000 of the firm's money. Nothing definite concerning him has been heard since.

A heavy blast yesterday at the Bellefonte (Pa.) Furnace Company's quarries caused a large rock to fall on a box containing a hundred pounds of dynamite, causing an explosion. Fortunately no person was killed.

United States Marshal C. L. Berry arrested and took to Peoria, Ill., yesterday Thomas Hunt, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, Monmouth, Ill., and Frank and John Murray, brothers, on a charge of violating the Postal law.

In the Philadelphia municipal election yesterday the two parties about maintained their relative positions in the old wards, but in two new wards six Republicans were elected to the Common and two to the Select Council.

Last Friday night train-robbers placed a pile of ties on the track of the Louisville & Nashville Road near Walton, Ky., but the train was running so rapidly that the obstruction was thrown aside without derailing the train.

The statement that the Canadian Government intends to ask the imperial authorities to request that some member of the royal family visit Canada this summer with a view to heading off the annexation agitation is denied by Sir John Macdonald.

A good sharp appetite and good digestion are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

THE LIFE UNDERWRITERS

THEY GIVE A BANQUET AND MAKE THE GUESTS DO THE TALKING.

The Arrangement Proves a Great Success—After the Passage of a Brief and Pertinent Resolution by the Business Meeting the Viands Are Disposed Of and the Speeches Are Begun—Those Who Were There and the Good Things Said.

"The man who goes in there takes his life in his hands," said the Rev. Dr. Withrow, pausing at the door.

"No," retorted Dr. Charles Gilman Smith. "We take your life in our hands."

The life underwriters who surrounded the doctors cheerfully accepted the risk.

It was the first banquet the life underwriters of Chicago have given. It was at the Leland. It was preceded by a business meeting, at which the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is a dinner up-stairs. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we go up and eat it.

Their friends awaited them above. They had shouldered all the responsibilities of the feast on their friends.

"Our banquet must be a novelty," said the life-insurance men. "We will cause it to stand out in the history of banquets like a red barn in a ten-acre lot. We will let somebody else do the talking."

And they had their friends there to talk. They had:

Dr. Withrow and Dr. Smith, E. G. Keith, Col. C. M. Ransom of Boston, Franklin H. Head, E. E. Barnard, E. C. Potter, W. S. Walker, E. St. John, Col. J. A. Shaffer, Capt. I. P. Rumsey, Maj. E. D. Reddington, L. W. McConnell, R. M. Wells, L. C. Penfield, E. T. Lawrence, Capt. E. H. Andreas, Dr. McFatrich, Dr. A. Le Farr, E. B. Kellogg, G. R. Childs, D. B. Scully, F. P. Leonard, A. D. Morrison, C. W. Jones, M. B. Downs Jr., J. L. Johnson of Springfield, Mass., L. O. Anderson, Dr. J. S. Bloomingstone, C. W. Bachelder, Dr. C. W. Earle, and C. E. Rollins.

The underwriters present were:

John H. Molan, J. J. Mason, B. P. Hurman, C. D. Hammer, J. W. Janney, J. K. Stearns, C. S. Smith, H. D. Penfield, C. B. Cleveland, E. P. Roberts, C. A. Weidenfeller, G. L. Wrenn, C. Leyenberger, B. V. Hubbard, E. H. Kellogg, C. W. Hammon, R. W. Kerisphal, J. B. Waller, J. M. Stryker Jr., W. J. Plows, W. S. Swymmer, W. D. Wyman, O. P. Curran, G. F. Parrish, J. H. Strong.

THE SPEECHES.

This was a gathering strong enough in the gift of saying a good many things about anything to fill in a night, and when the underwriters sat down to the long tables at 6:30 they felt morally sure of three or four hours at least of fun. They had a cheerful banquet, and when the coffee had been served President Janney made a few remarks on life insurance, and called on Dr. Smith to say something more. The doctor declared that he felt bashful about making a speech in such a distinguished company, because he had heard that life insurance agents and lightning rod agents were the best talkers in the world. He knew a good deal about examinations for life insurance companies, though, and he knew to what an extent all the modern improvements had been introduced. In the old days the doctor had to submit the applicant to a long string of tests, beginning with the question, "Have you ever had the measles, and how many?" and ending with the measuring of his backbone. Those days had gone by. He believed in life insurance and had a lot of it on himself. It was a great thing for the widows and orphans, "although," said the doctor, "I don't think it is always such a compensation as it seemed to be to the widow who telegraphed after her husband's death: 'Jim is dead; loss fully covered by insurance.'"

Banker E. G. Keith talked about the relations of the life underwriters to the financial world. He said bankers and life insurance agents were connected as money servants of the great public. "But," said Mr. Keith, "when I consider the magnitude of the life insurance trade I feel a great deal like a poor relation." It was said of Chicago business-men that they were so eager in the pursuit of the almighty dollar that they had forgotten all about the ideals that men should look to. Mr. Keith thought this was not true in most cases. There might be some who were absorbed in the gathering of money, but the majority had other and higher interests at heart. Mr. Keith said he had a life insurance policy.

"I got it," he said, "when I fell in love with the girl who has since become my wife, and I have never missed a premium since."

INSURANCE AND NEWSPAPERS.

It was Mr. W. S. Walker's privilege to talk about the relations of the insurance agents to the newspaper press. He said an insurance agent was just like an editor, and he thought there ought to be a band of fellowship between them. The newspapers had been the teachers of the public in life insurance matters. They had also taught the cheerful legislator with his little bills for protecting the insured and increasing revenues—his own. They had taught him that he must expect to be sat down upon when he trifled. Mr. Walker thought the papers owed this to the insurance companies because the insurance companies were so much bigger than the papers. They were also bigger than anything else. They had more capital than the National banks. They could build a dozen auditoriums. One insurance company did more business in a year than the big Stock-Yards. Mr. Walker hoped some day to see the newspapers furnishing reports of the life insurance business as they now furnished reports of real estate transfers and dry goods sales.

Dr. Withrow made a funny speech. He said the ministers were great hands for taking out life insurance policies.

"When I had only $800 a year I was insured," said the doctor. "And after my babies and my books—all ministers have babies and books—I have kept my policy most securely."

Col. Ransom said he came from Boston, which had a fine, flourishing, life underwriters' association. He was glad to see the sociability that existed between the Chicago men. Nothing was lost by friendly intercourse. In Boston insurance men were always glad to meet each other. Col. Ransom advised Chicago against the giving of rebates and said a word of pity for the men who hadn't sense enough to join the association.

The last of the regular speeches was Mr. F. H. Head's. Mr. Head said this was the first time he had ever had life insurance men at his mercy. He treated them as missionaries and said they had vastly improved their condition since the time when no South Sea Islanders' home was complete without a cold joint of missionary on the sideboard. Mr. Head made the jolly insurance men laugh and punch each other's ribs by telling them how his expectations rose and his heart fluttered when he received a plain envelope addressed in a beautiful feminine hand and how disgusted he was on opening the envelope to discover a circular advising him to take an entirely new brand of insurance which the owners wished to place "among the representative men of the community."

Mr. Johnson of Springfield, Mass., made a short speech, and at 10 o'clock the dinner was over and the life insurance men were at liberty to talk. At the door a gentleman in a dress suit stopped Mr. Head.

"Mr. Head," he said, "that was an excellent speech. But you were sitting near a window at the time. Pneumonia and diphtheria go stalking through our land. Is your wife——"

Mr. Head reached the fire escape first.

THE ALDERMEN OPPOSE IT.

Wetherell's Plan to Give the City What the City Treasurer Now Gets in Interest.

Ald. Wetherell's order for an ordinance governing the deposit of city funds was the main topic of discussion at the City-Hall yesterday. As a rule the Aldermen do not take kindly to it, and the chances are that, though the Corporation Counsel may find law to sustain the proposition of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the ordinance which he may draft will be defeated in the Council. Following are some of the views entertained:

Ald. Whelan—Under the existing plan the money of the city has been safe. If the City Treasurer makes any interest on deposits the people lose nothing thereby. I might favor an ordinance such as Wetherell proposes if a mean man is likely to be elected City Treasurer. But if Frank Hoffman is the nominee on our side of the house and Sam Raymond on the other side of the house I am disposed to leave matters as they are.

This view was indorsed by Ald. Weber, Monear, and others who stood around, and all the indications pointed to a defeat of the Wetherell proposition if it ever comes up.

Ald. Tiedemann—I am afraid if the ordinance is passed it will relieve the City Treasurer from responsibility for the safekeeping of the public funds and will lead to frequent conflicts between the Council and the City Treasurer.

Ald. Pond—I doubt the wisdom of Wetherell's move. Can we hold the City Treasurer responsible if we direct him where to deposit the public funds? Might we not at once designate some banker a treasurer and direct that all funds be paid to him? The law makes the elective officer custodian of the funds. Ald. Wetherell proposes to make private parties—that is to say, bankers—the custodians. Is that legal? Can't the City Treasurer, once he gives bond as custodian of the public money, deposit it for safekeeping wherever he thinks it is convenient for himself and the public to do so? The bankers with whom the Council might order the funds to be deposited might refuse to honor the City Treasurer's draft. I don't fully understand the question just at present, but I am not disposed to favor Wetherell's plan.

Ald. Dixon—I think the city ought to have the benefit of the interest on city funds. But is it a proper use of public funds to loan them out for private use? I think not, and I think the Corporation Counsel will agree with me. The charter, it is true, empowers the Council to direct where the funds shall be deposited. But will not the exercise of that power relieve the City Treasurer from responsibility? Another thing I want to say: I don't think the Council can delegate its powers in this matter to the Mayor, Controller, and one Alderman. The Mayor as Executive constitutes a coördinate branch of the City Government. He cannot exercise the legislative functions of the Council. The Controller is but an agent of the Council of inferior authority, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee, though a pretty big man, is not as big as forty-eight Aldermen taken together. I am in favor of any feasible plan that may be devised for the safe keeping of the city's money. I am in favor of getting all the money I can for the city, but Wetherell's plan will not work.

Ald. Wetherell, however, is quite confident he is on the right track. He has no doubt as to the power of the Council to do what he proposes in the matter. He quotes the following provision of the charter to bear him out:

The Treasurer may be required to keep all moneys in his hands belonging to the corporation in such place or places of deposit as may be designated by ordinance; *provided*, however, that no such ordinance shall be passed by which custody of such money shall be taken from the Treasurer and deposited elsewhere than in some regularly organized bank. . . He (the Treasurer) is expressly prohibited from using, either directly or indirectly, the corporation money or warrants in his custody and keeping for his own use and benefit or that of any other person or persons whatsoever.

This law, Ald. Wetherell holds, fully sanctions an ordinance such as he projects. He says: "The loaning of the city money to banks by City Treasurers in the past is in violation of the law, and there ought to be a change. Now is the time to make the change, before a new Treasurer is elected. I am in favor, however, of making the Treasurer's salary $10,000 per annum."

Controller Burley, who seems to agree with Ald. Wetherell, says this is not the first time this matter was agitated. A similar ordinance to that which the Chairman of the Finance Committee proposes was introduced in 1881 and was sheived.

Ald. Wetherell and the Controller had an interview with Corporation Counsel Green on the whole subject yesterday. The latter refused to express an opinion regarding the proposal.

MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Rush and the Chicago Homeopathic Turn Out Many New Doctors.

Young men with long coats and white ties were numerous about Central Music-Hall yesterday afternoon. The forty-sixth annual commencement exercises of Rush Medical College were held at 2 o'clock, and when Rabbi Aaron Norden arose to offer prayer the hall was well filled. Prof. J. H. Etheridge read the Secretary's annual report. It showed the attendance during the last year to have been 432 and the average number of hours spent by each of the graduates either in the lecture or clinical room 2,000. The Rev. William C. Roberts, Chancellor of the college, followed with words of counsel to the graduates, reminding them of the favorable time and circumstances under which they enter upon the practice of their profession. The 137 members of the class one by one stepped to the platform and their diplomas were handed them by President Allen. G. F. Butler, the valedictorian, was applauded as he referred to the wonders of modern medical science, and expressed for the class their sentiment of respect and regard for their instructors. At the conclusion of the instructive doctorate address by President Allen the prizes were distributed. The exercises were interspersed with music by Pond's orchestra.

Generous applause greeted the fifty-four graduates of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College as they stepped on the stage of the Chicago Opera-House yesterday afternoon to receive their diplomas. The house was crowded with a fashionable audience. On the platform stood Dr. G. S. Mitchell, President of the college, the Rev. Dr. T. G. Milsted, and the members of the faculty, including Drs. A. W. Woodward, J. H. Buffum, and J. R. Kippax, the Secretary, L. C. Grosvenor, W. F. Knoll, R. N. Foster, E. H. Pratt, C. M. Beebe, M. J. Blinn, W. M. Stearns, and H. M. Hobert. The orchestra played Maillart's overture, "Les Dragons de Villars," after which Mr. Theodore Martin played a violin solo. Then the degrees were conferred on the graduates.

"This ceremony," said President Mitchell as he bestowed the diplomas, "at once raises you into a profession always highly honored by mankind. Work faithfully in its behalf and honor it, too, as it now honors you."

The faculty valedictory was pronounced by Prof. Walter F. Knoll and J. L. Hanchett responded in behalf of the class.

"We have formed many fast friendships," he said, "in the course of our four years' work together. Now we are to part. We are commissioned to save life and soothe suffering. Wherever we go human suffering will appeal to human skill. Let it be, then, our life's work to do something that may benefit humanity and our profession."

The Rev. T. G. Milsted addressed a few words of counsel to the class—bade them to keep in view the need of thoroughness in all their work; not be afraid of progress; be absolutely reliable and absolutely faithful.

The orchestra then struck the first notes of Parlow's "Onward" March and the commencement exercises were over. A banquet was tendered in the evening at Kinsley's to the graduating class, the alumni, and their friends.

BRILLIANT SOCIETY EVENTS.

Mrs. J. R. Grant's French Soiree—A Fashionable Hebrew Wedding.

A coterie of society ladies, including Mrs. G. R. Grant, Mrs. S. J. Medill, Miss Caroline Griggs, Miss Rose Buckingham, and Miss Fannie Cowles, have inaugurated a series of French soirées for the cultivation and enjoyment of French music, literature, and conversation. They are designed to bring together the lovers of French for that union of social and intellectual pleasure that has always characterized the French Salon, and will be given in turn at the residences of the ladies named. The first one was held last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, No. 1834 Prairie avenue. A delightfully varied program was presented, including songs by Mme. Van Arnhem, Mme. Duff, Miss Geneva Johnston, and Mr. Gottschalk. M. Bruwaert, the French Consul, read a short paper on "The French Salon." Mme. Tanty, M. Gonere, and M. Mondebare, the French Vice-Consul, gave recitations in French that were greatly enjoyed. Refreshments were served during the evening and an opportunity given to the company to test their conversational powers in the language of the hour. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Louis D. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pitkin, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haines, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Watriss, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Peters, Chevalier Bajnotti, Italian Consul, with Mme. Bajnotti, Mr. and Mrs. James R. McKay, the Misses Seeberger, Miss Murray, Miss Morse, Miss Porter, Miss Chetlain, Miss Campbell, the Misses Cutter, the Misses Kirkland, the Misses Rozet, Miss Williams, Miss Cowles, Miss Buckingham, Miss Griggs, Miss Martin, Don Pedro de Borbon y Borbon, Duc de Durcal, Capt. Ramiro, Uriondo y Saavedra, Chevalier Camoreleng, M. Bruwaert, Mr. Arthur Wheeler, M. Mondehare, Mr. Hayes Sadler, Dr. Bishop, Mr. Arthur Chetlain, Mr. Adrian Honoré, Mr. August Bohn, Mr. J. A. Kerfoot, Mr. Kilvert, Mr. R. R. Manners, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walsh.

Miss Sara Weil, daughter of Mrs. Theresa Weil, and Mr. H. Louis Wallach were married last evening at 7 o'clock in the hall of the Ideal Club, Nos. 531 and 533 North Wells street. The large room was gay with lights and floral decorations, evergreens festooning the chandeliers except in the centre of the hall where the ceremony was performed. At this point smilax was twined amid the lights and interwoven with lilies and carnations about an arch erected beneath them. Below stood a small table covered with blossoms, while above hung a marriage bell of pink and white carnations. Rows of plants on either side the tables formed a background for the bridal party who entered to the strains of a wedding march. Mr. Louis Weil, Mr. Harry Pflaum, Dr. Jacob Rosenthal, and Mr. David Eichberg served as ushers for the occasion. Mr. Simon Weil, brother of the bride, acted as master of ceremonies. Preceding the bride came three little flower girls clad in pink satin with white lace overdresses, and a little boy attired in Lord Fauntleroy costume. These youthful attendants were Edith Weil of Keokuk, Ia.; Mabel Eisendrath, Eva Radzinski, and Elmer Teller. The groom was attended by Mr. Isaac Radzinski. The bride entered alone, wearing a princess dress of white faille with front of moire antique. A long tulle veil fell over its shining train, and diamond ornaments glittered on head and bosom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The Rev. Dr. Moses, rabbi of the K. A. M. Congregation, performed the Hebrew marriage service, after which congratulations were offered by the assembled guests. An elaborate supper was served in the adjoining room by Berg, caterer of the club. Later Mr. and Mrs. Wallach departed for a trip through the West, intending to be absent about three weeks. About 100 guests were present, among whom were:

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Weil of Keokuk, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Eisendrath, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Max Teller, Mr. Leopold Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Weil, Mr. and Mrs. I. Radzinski, Mr. and Mrs. D. Radzinski, Mr. Albert Schroder of Burlington, Ia., Mr. Samuel Fantel of St. Paul, Mr. Milton Schroder, Miss Hattie Schroder, Mr. Louis Eichberg, Miss Belle Eichberg, Miss Dora Pflaum, Mr. Daniel Stern, Miss Beckie Stern, Mr. Joseph Stern, Miss Sadie Stern, Mr. Joseph Weil, Miss Tillie Weil, Miss Josephine Weil, Miss Esther Weil, Miss Frances Rice, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rice, Mrs. and Mrs. Moses Eisendrath, Mr. Sigmund Eisendrath, Miss Hannah Eisendrath, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gilfoil, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Berlitzheimer, Miss Hattie Hilbrun of Detroit, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lederer, Mr. David Lederer, Miss Lederer, Mr. Samuel Marks, Mr. Joseph M. Weil, Mrs. Henry Hirsch of Burlington, Ia., Miss Mabel Hirsch, Mr. Edward Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. I. Bacharach, Mr. Simon Bacharach, Mrs. Bacharach, Miss Clara Rosenthal, Miss Martha Rosenthal, Miss Bertha Rosenthal, Dr. William Rosenthal, Mr. Morris Kosminski, Mr. William Wangersheim, Miss Nani Ludwig, Mr. Samuel Lederer, Mr. Nathan Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ratzek, Mr. Isaac Weil of Ottawa, Ill.

A luncheon was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. J. Brandt Walker, No. 2712 Michigan avenue.

A reception and masquerade ball, given by Queen Esther Chapter, No. 41, O. E. S., at Corinthian Hall last evening was a well attended affair. Costumes of every kind, from princely velvet to clownish calico, were displayed, and the merriment of the mummers was contagious. The attendance was as large as the capacity of the hall would allow.

GEN. WASHINGTON WAS THERE.

A Novel Entertainment by a Young Ladies' Missionary Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the First Congregational Church was pleasantly varied last night with a Washington evening given in honor of the season at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cheney, No. 436 Washington boulevard. Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Bliss, Miss Grace L. Freeman, and Mr. Waterman Hunt composed the Committee of Arrangements, who devised an entertainment both novel and interesting.

It opened with a piano solo by Miss Griswold. A song followed by the Chicago male quartette, after which an address on "The Freedmen" was delivered by Prof. H. M. Scott. At its conclusion Columbia, beautifully draped with flags, entered, introducing to the company Gen. and Mrs. Washington, attired in colonial costumes. They were followed by a colored servant, also appropriately dressed. After passing through the parlors this party took its stand in the front room, where the General read a proclamation that caused much merriment with its clever local hits. Other pleasant features were banjo playing by Mr. R. J. Hamilton and his son, and songs by a quartette from the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Among those present were:

Dr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Munger, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Currier, Prof. and Mrs. S. I. Curtiss, Mr. James H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rich, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wentworth, Prof. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Bliss, Mr. Waterman Hunt, Miss Grace L. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brown, Miss Wentworth, Miss Little, Misses Eaton, Miss Henderson, Miss Hanley, Miss Ida Moore, Mr. Waller, Mr. Frank D. Bailey, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. James H. Moore, Mr. Brayton Saltonstall, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Busby, Mr. Harvey Dean, Miss Tessie Temple, Miss Glass, Mr. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Temple, Mrs. S. F. Orton, Mr. Walter Hill, and Mr. S. F. Bunting.

A JUSTICE THREATENS TO FIGHT.

Lake's Police Magistrate Proposes to "Knock Out" an Attorney.

Police Magistrate Peter Caldwell of Lake and Attorney Masterson came near having a bout at fisticuffs yesterday in the court room. The attorney wanted a bond he had offered for his client accepted.

"You will have to give a new bond," said the court.

"I won't," said the attorney.

"See here," Mr. Masterson," said the court, with a show of anger, "I have heard of you before. You told me a lie the last time you were here. Now I want no 'monkey business' in this court."

"And I want the court to understand I won't be bulldozed," yelled back Masterson.

Then the Justice got warm. He looked down from his high seat on Masterson, who is almost double the size of the magistrate, and said:

"I think a punch in the nose would do you good."

Masterson turned pale.

The Judge continued: "Your client will give bond or go to jail."

"Don't give a bond," said Masterson to his client. "Come with me and let them dare to lay a hand on you."

As Masterson turned to go with his client the Justice yelled:

"If you don't take care I'll come down and thump your head off."

At this point an officer stopped Masterson's client, but the attorney left the room. Soon after Justice Caldwell let the client go on his own recognizance.

MRS. PARSONS WILL VISIT PARIS.

She and Albert Currlin Go to Represent Chicago Laborers.

The Arbeiter Bund held a secret meeting at Wendt's Hall, No. 29 South Canal street, last night. After an address by Ed Soewe in which he gave a history of the old eight hour day movement it was announced that it had been decided to send to the Paris congress as the representatives of organized labor in Chicago Albert Currlin and Mrs. Parsons, representing the German and English speaking elements. A late copy of Most's paper, *Die Freiheit*, was produced, and from it read an appeal addressed to the groups of I. A. A. and to all labor organizations asking that liberal support be given to Albert Currlin, who is about to start on a lecture tour.

Mr. Currlin stated that he was already preparing to start and briefly stated his plan of campaign. The eight hour movement will be his principal subject and he will devote much time to the organization of Anarchistic groups on the plan of the Arbeiter Bund.

The expenses of the trip will be defrayed by the Chicago bunds and those in the cities he will visit. The Chicago bund will undertake to raise $1,000 to send Currlin and Mrs. Parsons to Paris next year.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Republican Club Meeting.

The Republican Club of the Third Ward held a meeting at Lincoln Hall, No. 274 Thirty-first street, last night. Resolutions were passed indorsing the principle of precinct primaries, authorizing the appointment of a committee of twelve to wait upon the City Central and Town Committees in the interest of primaries and judges, and indorsing Mayor Roche and Ald. Wetherell. Col. E. A. Calkins attacked Ald. Wetherell.

The Thirteenth Ward Republican Club met last night at Tammany Hall, Lincoln and Indiana streets. Resolutions indorsing Mayor Roche's administration and recommending him as his own successor were adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. M. Booth; First Vice-President, W. T. Glenn; Second Vice-President, B. M. McDevitt; Recording Secretary, A. S. Whitman; Financial Secretary, J. C. Satterlie; Treasurer, Robert Kelso.

Banquet of Rush Medical College Alumni.

The forty-seventh annual banquet of the alumni of Rush Medical College was given last evening at the Palmer House by the members of the Alumni Association in honor of the graduating class of '89. Prof. J. A. Allen presided and 250 were present. Toasts were responded to as follows: "The American Medical Student," P. H. Millard, M. D., Minnesota; "The Church and the Hospital," by the Rev. J. C. Armstrong; "The University," by President W. C. Roberts, D. D.; "The Lawyer's View of It," J. S. Norton; "The Alumni of the College," Dr. S. E. Robinson, Iowa, and "The Doctors of the Future," by Dr. J. W. Milligan.

Catholic Benevolent Legion Reception.

The rooms of the West Chicago Club, No. 50 Throop street, were occupied last night by Chicago Council, No. 138, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and its friends, to the number of 400. It was the third annual reception of the legion, and, like the preceding ones, was a great success. The membership of the legion is recruited from the most prominent young business men of the West Side, and they were out in force with their lady friends.

To Extend the Electric Light System.

It is probable that the Council Finance Committee will report the Appropriation bill next Monday. The most interesting item in it will be an appropriation of $200,000 for extending the electric lighting system. The school appropriation will be $500,000 less than the estimate of the Board of Education, and the police appropriation $100,000 less than Superintendent Hubbard's figures.

Items.

The Highland Association held its regular social reunion last evening at its hall in the Methodist Church Block. Chieftain Sinclair presided. An interesting program of songs and readings was given.

Grip-car No. 412, in charge of George Lathop, driver, and George Roberts, conductor, when nearing the corner of Sedgwick and Centre streets last night, collided with the buggy of William Betz, throwing the occupant to the ground and inflicting serious injuries. Mr. Betz was taken to his home at No. 196 Wells street.

There is no truth in the story put in circulation by a morning paper that pressure is being brought to bear on Gov. Fifer to defer the calling of an election to fill the vacancy on the Circuit Bench until next fall. The Governor will almost certainly issue the call for an election of Judge the same day as the town and municipal elections throughout the county. Judge Shepard, who was represented as being anxious to have the election deferred, says that there is not a word of truth in the story. He thinks the Circuit Bench vacancy ought to be filled in April.

NEWS FROM SUBURBAN TOWNS.

Lake.

Lincoln Council, Royal Legion, gave a well attended reception last evening in Arcade Hall Sixtieth street and Wentworth avenue.

The Covenant Baptist Church of Englewood, the members of which, on account of a difference, withdrew from the First Baptist Church of Englewood some months ago, have made application to the Baptist Association, composed of churches in the city and suburbs, for a council to determine whether they are to be recognized by the association or exist as a separate body. The council will meet next Monday and will be composed of delegates from all the churches in the district.

The residence of Jacob Frommers, No. 4616 Dreyer street, was entered by thieves yesterday and $70 in gold taken. Thieves entered the home of N. de Lorica, No. 5223 Hinman street, Sunday night and got away with several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and clothing.

Hyde Park.

At the meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees the question of the Woodlawn Park improvements came up in the shape of a petition of citizens of that place asking that court proceedings be withdrawn. The petition was promptly filed, the Trustees agreeing by a majority vote that the people of the young suburb did not know what they wanted in the shape of improvements, and that it was best to proceed with the assessments already commenced. Superintendent Powers of the Public Works Department was instructed to prepare plans and specifications for a water tunnel under the Calumet River at Ninety-fifth street to afford a supply of lake water to the inhabitants of East South Chicago. It was resolved to purchase, at a cost not to exceed $700, a hose-wagon, harness etc., for the new Grand Crossing engine company. Adjourned.

Lake View.

Jacob Goetter alias William Mier, Frank Eckert alias Kelly, and John Meyer, who were arrested last Saturday morning by Officer Robinson while in the act of burglarizing a switch-house in Benna Park, were held to the Criminal Court on five different charges of burglary by Justice Barnard yesterday. They pleaded guilty to three of the charges Capt. Villiers prosecuted the cases and succeeded in having the men placed under bonds of $2,500 each.

Prepare for Spring

Now is the time to attend to your personal condition in prepartion for the change to spring season. If you have not "wintered well," if you are tired out from overwork, if your blood has become impure from close confinement in badly ventilated offices or shops, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It will purify and vitalize your blood, and give your whole system tone and strength.

"This is to certify that I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for some time past and have found it to be a good blood purifier. It has been of great benefit as recommended." ROBERT A. SMITH, Justice of the Peace, Honesdale, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or run down." LUTHER NASON, Lowell, Mass.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a spring tonic, with most satisfactory results." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton Mass.

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling." J. H. PEARCE, Supt. Granite Railway Co., Concord, N. H.

Purifies the Blood

"My little boy, for whom I procured Hood's Sarsaparilla, was so badly afflicted with scrofula that the whole top of his head was one complete mass of matter. I doctored with him 2 years and found no relief, and then I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gave him one bottle, and there was a most wonderful improvement. One bottle more cured him completely." MRS. H. D. LEROY, 1641 Hogan-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Jack Ashton Declares That He Will Force McCaffrey to Fight Him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Jack Ashton, who was here all Sunday and a part of yesterday, declares that he intends to force Dominick McCaffrey to fight him. McCaffrey took Sullivan's place in his sparring combination for a couple of nights after the big fellow's fight with Charley Mitchell, and upon his return he stated that he had badly worsted Ashton the last night they set to. Ashton will probably have to wait until bigger game is served, as Jack Dempsey in response to an inquiry of President Fulda of the California Athletic Club has telegraphed that he is willing to fight McCaffrey to a finish before it for the purse of $5,000 which it is proposed to offer for their contention. McCaffrey, through the terms of his challenge to Dempsey, was committed to the acceptance of Fulda's propositions in advance.

The Weir-Murphy Fight Is Off.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Weir-Murphy fight is off, and all because the "Spider" is stranded financially. Weir says: "At present my financial condition is not of the best. I went to the men who were to manage the coming fight and asked them for a small advance on account of purse. They were to get all the cream, and I consider they should give me an advance of about $25 at the present time as I am at present situated. This they refused to do, and I thereupon told them I would refuse to fight."

Prize-Fight at Eau Claire, Wis.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Black Frank of St. Paul and Paddy Harrington of West Superior fought to a draw here tonight for $250 a side and receipts. Frank led in nearly every round and seemed to have the best of the fight when the referee declared it a draw.

Needham and Gilmore to Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 19.—Arrangements have been concluded for a fight to a finish between Dannie Needham and Harry Gilmore. The fight will come off in this vicinity in about five weeks, and will be for a purse of $500, Marquis of Queensberry rules to govern.

Knocked Out in a Glove Fight.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In a glove fight today between Pritchard and Hayes for £100 a side the latter was completely knocked out, his nose and jaw being broken. His friends broke into the ring and a free fight ensued.

Bookmakers and the Kentucky Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There is likely to be a lively row between the Western Bookmakers' Associations and the Kentucky Association. Before the recent act of the Turf Congress, shutting out bookmakers as an association, it is claimed that a contract was entered into between the parties for the privilege of making books on its course for a stated period. The Kentucky Association people claim that the contract was made conditional upon the idea that the Turf Congress would take no action against the bookmakers, while, on the other hand, the bookmakers say that no conditions were named in the contract. It looks as though the pencilers had the best of the argument. The outcome of this, the first collision between the racing associations and the bookmakers, will be looked forward to with a good deal of interest.

The Lexington, Ky., Horse Sales.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 19.—At W. T. Woodard's combination sale today sixty-six head sold for $44,315. Those selling for $1,000 and over were: Kate Wilkes, by George Wilkes, S. S. Black, Frankfort, Ky., $3,100; Carbonized, by Onward, R. P. Epper, Frankfort, Ky., $1,800; Toinette, by Onward, E. W. Ayres, Ducker's Station, Ky., $2,100; Peeress, by Onward, Leonard Brothers, Lexington, $1,700; Audacity, by Onward, Al Jenkins, Lexington, $1,750; Pennie Wilkes, by Onward, D. Heffern, Manistique, Mich., $1,410; King Russell, by Lord Russell, H. Berry, Frankfort, Ky., $2,500; Opponent, by Madrid, H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., $1,625; Query by Onward, dam by Brignoli, same party, $1,550; Badinage, by Madrid, C. B. Harvey, Philadelphia, $880; Susie C. C., by William L., H. A. Moyer, $1,675; Cambridge, by C. J. Fletcher, same, $1,225; Nursery, by Nutwood, J. H. Clark, Elmira, N. Y., $1,100.

Boston Still After Ward.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—President Soden of the Boston base-ball triumvirate does not despair of getting Ward, and thinks some combination to bring it about can yet be arranged. It is well known that President Day of New York has set his mind on getting Sam Wise for short-stop, and the players of the champion club such as Capt. Ewing, Tim Keefe, and Jim O'Rourke would prefer the old Boston man even to Ward. Mr. Soden thinks a deal could be made in which Wise would figure. Walter Hewitt, however, holds the winning card, and Mr. Soden has not succeeded in satisfying him, despite Ward's desire to play here.

Kelly Intends to Go South.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mike Kelly has decided to join the Philadelphia combination that will leave New York the 1st of March for Jacksonville, Fla. The Boston player was seen by Capt. Irwin last Saturday and expressed a desire to go South and get in condition for next season's work.

"No one in the business will work harder than I to get into condition when I start in," said Kelly, "and I am in dead earnest in my desire to show my friends down Boston way good ball playing from the start next year."

Slosson Issues a Challenge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—This morning George Slosson, the billiard player, deposited $1,000 with the editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, with a challenge to any billiard expert in the world to play him two match games of billiards in some public hall in New York City for $1,000 a side each match, the first match to be at the fourteen-inch balkline game, 600 points up, in accordance with the rules governing that style of game; the second match to be at cushion carroms, 500 points up, and to be played under the rules governing that style of game—the first match to be played forty days and the second one sixty days from the date of acceptance of the challenge.

Notes.

Thirteen hundred dogs of high degree are taking part in the eleventh annual bench show at Madison Square Garden, New York. The show is attracting many visitors.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Mrs. William Henry Harrison.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Henry Harrison of Parkville died last night, aged 76 years. Her husband, who survives her, is a relative of the President-elect.

Other Deaths.

Willard Claflin, one of the oldest residents of Alton, Ill., died suddenly Monday night, aged 81 years.

Robert White, Postmaster and one of the early settlers of East Tawas, Mich., died suddenly Monday night.

Henry Finnegass, ex-detective of the secret service department of the United States Treasury, died yesterday at San Francisco.

Experience proves that nothing else so surely destroys scrofula as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON .... Manager.
MATINEE TODAY. PRICES: 25c to $1. Tonight at 8.
Gillette's Version Haggard's SHE.
—SPECIAL MATINEE— FRIDAY (Washington's Birthday) and Saturday.
SUNDAY, FEB. 24,
DONNELLY AND GIRARD.
Natural Gas Brighter than Ever. | The Summer Season Hotter than Ever.
Sale of Seats opens Thursday, 9 a.m.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
DECIDEDLY A SWELL EVENT.
BOSTON HOWARD ATHENAEUM COMP'Y.
And Those Turkish Chairs Sell First.
Get Seats at Brentano's or Lyon & Healy's.
Call Carriages at 10:30.
HOLIDAY MATINEE FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
Next Sunday—MR. JOSEPH MURPHY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EXTRA.
COMMENCING MONDAY, Feb. 25.
J. C. DUFF'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
THE QUEEN'S MATE.
Intrepreted by foremost comic opera artists. Miss Lillie Post, Miss Marie Halton, Miss Hattie Dolaro, Mr. Harry Paulton, Mr. Wm. McLaughlin, Mr. Ed Lowe, Mr. Fred Clifton, Mr. Richard Golden, Mr. Julian Edwards.
—THE— UNSURPASSED COMIC OPERA PERFORMANCE.
Seat Sale begin Tomorrow Morning.

HOOLEY'S—THIS WEEK.
Matinee Today, Washington's Birthday, and Saturday. Matinee Prices—25c to $1.
GOOD FUN LASTS FOREVER. | Evans & Hoey, New Parlor Match.
ANOTHER BIG WINNER NEXT WEEK—WHAT?
THE BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM COMPANY | Secure Seats Tomorrow.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING, MATINEE TODAY.
IMRE KIRALFY'S New Production of The
BLACK CROOK,
Introducing the Sensational Aerial Artists,
THE ONGAR SISTERS.
The Musical Clowns, BIBB and BOBB, and the great acrobats, THE DARE BROS.
New Scenery, Ballets, Costumes, and Appointments. Matinee Friday (Washington's Birthday) and Saturday.

BAKER'S THEATRE.
Wabash-av., near 19th-st.
PACKED TO THE DOORS. TONIGHT AT 8.
The Strong Attraction, "DRIFTING APART." Strongest Comp'ny in Chicago.
Katherine C.—HERNE—James A.
Friday Afternoon—HOLIDAY MATINEE.
Friday Eve., Feb. 22—Complimentary Testimonial to Katherine C. Herne. Elegant farewell souvenirs.
Next Week—Ada Gilman in BUBBLING OVER.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
DAVENPORT. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. | LAST WEEK OF LA TOSCA
Next Week—The Madison Square Success, "A LEGAL WRECK."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
On Clark, near Madison-st.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb 18,
CONCLAVE OF GRASS WIDOWS,
ADAM BERKES, the Victim of the OHIO WHITE-CAPPED VIGILANTES.
Theatre No. 1—Rinaldo's Grotesques.
Theatre No. 2—Magnetic 4 Combination.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
MATINEE AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.
Holiday Matinee Washington's Birthday, Friday.
FUNNY—IMMENSELY FUNNY.
Greatest of Laughing Successes,
TWO OLD CRONIES.
Next Monday—Around the World in Eighty Days.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
TONIGHT AT 8. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
JAMES O'NEILL—MONTE CRISTO
Sunday, Feb. 24—LIZZIE EVANS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
AUGUST JUNKERMANN.
Wednesday, and Friday—Uncle Braesig. Friday, extra matinee—Our Doctor. Thursday and Saturday (benefit night)—Junkermann in four different characters. Sunday—Farewell performance of "Uncle Braesig." Saturday Matinee (by special request)—"Uncle Braesig." Next attraction—J. C. Duff's Comic Opera Company in the QUEEN'S MATE.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the Sensational Comedy Drama,
—:— A LIVING LIE. —:—
Introducing the popular comedian, HARRY AMLAR and a great cast.
Next Week—MRS. M'KEE RANKIN in The Golden Giant Mine.

EDEN MUSEE—Chicago's Panopticon.
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Admission, 50c.
THE LATEST EUROPEAN ILLUSION.
A Statue of Stone Turned into Life.
Afternoon at 2:30, Evening at 8, Grand Concert by Paul Olah's Hungarian Orchestra.
AJEEB, the Chess Automaton, still a mystery.

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.
Charles and Daisy Belmont, Young Roland, Ainslie and Downie, Ella Leon, Ada Freeman, Emery and Russell, "Estus," Williams and Johnson, Bryan Collins, etc.
Admission 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And two Bijou Theatres. | Near Clark.
The Ben Harrison Lady Broom Brigade.
2—NEW STAGE SHOWS—2

THE ART INSTITUTE.
The collection of VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN, the Artist, Soldier, and Traveler, now on exhibition daily, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 7 to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50c.

25c Box CHOICE CANDY,
A full pound; absolutely pure; strictly fresh.
JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

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EYES Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1889.

THE TRIBUNE IN SPRINGFIELD.

Arrangements have been made with Pennington Bros., newsdealers, 222 South Sixth street, Springfield, Ill., to deliver THE TRIBUNE immediately upon arrival by the fast mail to the members of both Houses at their seats; also to the residents of the city generally at the rate of 15 cents per week. Orders may be left with the above firm or at THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Bureau in Springfield.

MONEY loaned in Chicago at 5@7 per cent. Securities were active. New York exchange sold at 25 cents discount. Sterling was firm, and gold shipments were predicted. Wall street had a dull day.—The Chicago produce markets were more active and unusually irregular. There was a decided boom in wheat, partly due to the reporting of a larger cash business, and a break in rye, while provisions were firmer. As compared with Monday pork closed 7½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, ribs 5 cents higher, wheat for May 2 cents higher, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, rye 1⅛ cents lower, barley weak, and flaxseeds 1 cent lower.

AS MIGHT have been anticipated, the bill emanating from various triflers with compulsory education will never reach the statute books. It proposes that the term of compulsory schooling shall be not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four weeks in a year. As the present law designates twelve weeks for the same purpose legislators at Springfield, with plenty of more pressing business on hand, are not likely to waste their time merely amending a statute which there is scarcely any disposition to enforce, especially when the amendment will not carry with it a single new argument. The proposed maximum of twenty-four weeks does not, of course, satisfy the advocates of a whole year of attendance for children between the ages of 4 and 14; and thus the tinkering with the subject comes to nothing.

THE Canadian Parliament has settled to its regular business, and an important incident of its regular business will be to encounter on every available opportunity the constantly growing sentiment for unrestricted commercial intercourse with the United States. It is the sagacious resolve of the annexationists to keep the idea constantly before the Canadian people, and to use every opportunity legitimately afforded in the progress of public affairs to render its advantages more apparent. They know that they have everything to gain by discussion. The majority at Ottawa for the Conservatives is at present ample to fight off action. But majorities are easily dissipated by the growth of public opinion; and it is on this growth, intelligently stimulated, that the annexationist opposition will rely. It knows Time is on its side.

THE Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore have put in a bid for the construction of a torpedo boat for the Government which, it is understood, will be accepted. The boat itself is somewhat novel in its design and bids fair to be a terror. Its motive power is steam, generated by burning petroleum. A Zalinski dynamite gun is to be provided for surface use and the boat will be so constructed that nothing but the gun will show, from which she can throw shells a mile away. As she comes nearer she can go below the water and continue the attack with a submarine dynamite gun and torpedoes. She could approach an enemy unseen beneath the water and explode heavy dynamite torpedoes at its keel, being herself so deep in the water that the most powerful guns would have no effect against her. It is claimed that she can go to the depth of 150 feet and come to the surface again in three minutes.

THE debate in the Canadian Parliament Monday over the resolution introduced by Sir Richard Cartwright that Canada should have the right to negotiate her own treaties was a memorable one, and although the resolution was defeated by the Tories, as was naturally to be expected, still the comparatively small majority of 96 for to 68 against it shows how steadily Canada is moving forward on the lines that lead to independence from the mother country, if not to ultimate union with this. Had the resolution passed it would have reduced the connection between Canada and Great Britain mainly to the investment of the executive authority of the Queen in the Governor General and Privy Council—which of itself is largely sentimental. The defeat of the resolution, however, is only of temporary significance. It is manifest destiny that Canada will ultimately secure the treaty-making power and execute it just as she does the tariff-making power. It is part and parcel of her tendency towards annexation, as is shown by the testy remark of the Minister of Finance that the political Mecca of Liberals seems to be the United States. On this side of the line there will be a natural feeling of regret at the defeat of the resolution, for had it been adopted it would have opened the way for the reclamation of our boodlers and the satisfactory adjustment of the fisheries and reciprocity questions. But these will come in time.

THE Philadelphia *Journal of United Labor* says: "Something must be done to protect "the workers from the greed of soulless cor"porations. The State should appoint Boards "of Arbitration, to which all grievances "could be referred." That has been tried and has proved to be a hopeless failure. New York has such a board, but its members have nothing to do but draw their salaries, which they do promptly. No disputants went to them to have their quarrels settled, and the State gets no equivalent for the $16,000 a year the board costs it. Pennsylvania has tried the same thing. So have some of the New England States. It has been found, however, by universal experience that when workmen and bosses get into a dispute they prefer to fight and not to arbitrate. That has been the way of it in this State. Judge Tuley drafted and got the Legislature to pass a bill two years ago providing for a simple, easy, and cheap method of judicial arbitration. He expected there would be much use for it. On the contrary, it has been left untouched. Neither side when angry wants to arbitrate till it has been whipped, and then of course the other side will hearken to no such proposition. At the outset each side is confident of victory and will not resort to a Board of Arbitration. Thus the New York surface railway car strikers refused to arbitrate until they had lost $100,000 of wages and saw their places being rapidly filled by non-union men whom they dubbed "scabs." Then it was too late, as the bosses had won the fight.

JUSTICE is moving slowly but surely in the track of the Democratic assassins of the late Col. Clayton at Plummerville, Ark. Despite the efforts of the Sheriff of Conway County and "the respectable citizens," who, the *Arkansas Gazette* (Dem.) charges, are knowing to the dastardly crime, to thwart the success of those who are on the hunt, the detectives have gathered sufficient evidence to insure the conviction of at least five who were engaged in the infamous, cowardly conspiracy. Four members of the Legislature whose election was due to the ballot-box theft have avoided the coming storm by resigning their seats. If the Sheriff of the county and Mr. Breckinridge, the Representative of the district, were wise they would resign also, for it is to the theft of the Plummerville ballot-box they owe their election, and it is morally certain that the thieves who stole the box are the men who mobbed Benjamin and inflicted injuries upon him, from which he subsequently died, who tried to assassinate Wall, the supervisor, and who did assassinate Col. Clayton. The forthcoming arrest will lay bare all the details of this dastardly plot.

IT is telegraphed from Springfield that:

> Wiley Jones of Springfield and some other bitter partisan Democrats have conceived the idea that they would be serving their party if they defeated the passage of the Chicago Drainage bill. Jones thinks the Democrats ought to oppose the bill notwithstanding the fact that it is intended to relieve Chicago, as he claims that if it goes through it will be an unanswerable argument in favor of the reëlection of Mayor Roche.

It had been supposed that the ears of Wiley Jones of Sangamon were of no more than the usual length, but, if this dispatch be true, their size must be equal to those of that quadruped called a jackass. However the ears may be, the bray is unmistakable. Mayor Roche is not urging the drainage measure because he is a Republican or not a Democrat, but because he is Mayor of the city. Were a Democrat Mayor he would be constrained to advocate it, though perhaps not as ably as the present officer. If the Drainage bill passes Mayor Roche will not have charge of the work. That will be attended to by a Board of Commissioners elected by the people. If Mr. Jones attempts to rope Democrats in the Legislature into opposing all legislation because he thinks it may help the popularity of some Republican he will be likely to find his own toes trodden on pretty sharply before the session is over; and if Democrats from any part of the State try to deprive Chicago Democrats of the sewerage relief which they need as much as their Republican fellow citizens they will quickly find they are not helping the Democratic party thereby

THE PRIMARIES MUST BE PROTECTED.

There is now before the Legislature a bill "to enable Boards of Election Commission"ers to take control and charge of primary "elections and regulate the same." Were it to become a law it would, therefore, apply only to this city, its suburbs, and East St. Louis, all places where what is known as the Chicago Election law is in force. The bill provides that all primary elections for delegates or committeemen of any political party shall, on the petition of not less than ten registered voters in the district, be placed under the control of the Board of Election Commissioners, who shall have charge of them as it now does of ordinary elections. It shall select judges and clerks from the regular clerks and judges of the district. They shall receive the votes of none but registered voters who are members of the party. The polls are to be kept open as long as at a regular election. If any frauds are committed or attempted they shall be punished as are similar frauds under the present Election law. The expenses for one poll in each ward, about as many as would be required under the proposed plan, are to be borne by the city. If more than one voting-place is asked for then the petitioners must deposit the money to cover the cost.

We now have laws on the statute books regulating primary elections, but they have been tested and have proved to be valueless. The reform they professed to give was a mockery, and if we really wish to secure good results the law must go deeper. At first the idea of subjecting the doings of political parties to the law was looked on as a matter of doubtful policy, chiefly because there was no precedent for it. That, however, was due to the fact that there had been no need for one. We are compelled now to recognize the self-evident fact that all free countries are governed by parties. In all English-speaking Commonwealths the number of parties is practically limited to two, all the members of each of which are substantially agreed on certain political issues. There are here and there small parties made up of cranks and specialists united in the advocacy of some one idea—generally an absurd one—which the great parties either antagonize or will not espouse, to the exclusion of all else. For all practical purposes, however, there are but two parties. It is the policy of one of them that must prevail; the nominees of one of them that must be elected—as a general rule.

Therefore those primaries which decide who shall be the nominees of the two parties for Governor, Congressman, Mayor, or city or county officers are just as much elections as are those held later on in which the supporters of the two parties come together and decide which side is the stronger. The first are preliminary elections, which narrow down the field of candidates to two men for each place. The second or concluding election merely decides between the two. Now, since one election supplements and completes the other, there is in theory no reason why the law should not take cognizance of each. It is the inevitable sequel of party government, which is universal among English-speaking people, and a substitute for which we cannot at present conceive of.

It is a necessary result of city life and the engrossing occupations of its citizens that politics is neglected by them, except shortly before election. The control of the party machinery, therefore, drifts inevitably into the hands of the ward strikers, the political sharpers, who care little for principle and much for office. To perpetuate themselves in power they stuff the primary ballot-boxes; they hire gangs of men of their own or of another party, who are driven from poll to poll and cast their purchased votes at each. The will of legitimate voters is set aside or trodden under foot, and delegates are chosen who are the tools of the professional politicians and will select the nominees they dictate. As the ward committeeman chooses the primary judges and clerks, and thereby controls the election of delegates, his place becomes one of profit or patronage and is eagerly sought for. "Tell me who has the "committeemen and I will tell you who will "have the nomination," says the experienced ward politician.

There is a way of checking this, but it is that heroic method known as pulling the house down. The honest party men who have been cheated and swindled can bolt the nomination. Sometimes they do, and then the professional politicians, taking the hint, are for a time more careful in their selections and do not antagonize public sentiment quite as sharply. Generally, however, they bank on the unwillingness of Americans to bolt. As that business is confined to the best and most decent party and is not imitated by members of the rival organization, bolting means the defeat of that which is on the whole the best and the constant victory of that which is the worst.

Therefore it is necessary that we should protect decent Republicans and Democrats at the primary as they are now protected at the polls. We must enable those who are in the majority in the party to dictate its policy and choose its nominees just as we enable that party which is in the majority in city, county, or State to choose its nominees and carry out its policy. If we do not we perpetuate the power of the evil elements in both parties and drive good men out of politics and from the polls.

There is a strong element in this city which is in favor of pure primaries. It has prepared the bill which we have mentioned. It has organized clubs that it may push its work more aggressively, and a week from tonight a mass-meeting will be held at Central Music-Hall to discuss the subject and urge the Legislature to pass the bill.

BOY'S PLAY IN CONGRESS.

When an attempt was made in the House Monday to take up certain contested election cases the following proceedings took place:

> Mr. Crisp of Georgia then called up the California election case of Sullivan against Felton, against which Mr. McKenna of California raised the question of consideration.
>
> On a rising vote the Republicans outvoted the Democrats 78 to 74, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Then the body of the Republicans refrained from voting and left the House without a quorum, the vote upon taking up the election case standing yeas 130, nays 12. A call of the House was ordered. Two hundred and forty-three members responded to their names. Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the vote was again taken on the consideration of the election case.
>
> Again the Republicans refrained from voting, again the absence of a quorum was developed—the vote standing yeas 135, nays 6—and again a call of the House was demanded by Mr. Crisp.
>
> The call was ordered, and, pending this, on motion of Mr. Crisp a resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant at Arms to telegraph for absent members.
>
> The House then adjourned.

Nonsense like this is unworthy of Congress and calculated to disgust the people and bring the National Legislature into contempt. There was more than a quorum present throughout the entire proceedings, and that fact was known absolutely by Speaker Carlisle, the officers and members of the House, and all the spectators. Yet by the trick of responding to their names when a call of the House was ordered and sitting mute when their names were called on motions the Republicans started a see-saw which they could have kept up as long as physical endurance would permit. Of course there was nothing for the House to do but adjourn. The adoption of the resolution directing the Sergeant at Arms to telegraph for absent members who were in fact sitting in their seats was a bit of child's play entirely in harmony with the general proceedings. The Republicans had no justification for their nonsensical won't-play policy and the Speaker had no business to allow the farce to go on. There was a quorum present, and as the Democrats had a majority it was their right and privilege, if their Speaker had any gumption, to proceed with business. The precedent established by the Republicans Monday may not be an agreeable one in the next House, where the majority will be on the other side, and mutinous, filibustering Bourbons may try to deadlock business unless the Speaker takes cognizance of a quorum when it is present before his eyes.

At the present session of Congress filibustering and deadlocks have been carried beyond all reason, if indeed there can be justification at any time for the control of a legislative body by a factious minority. The minority has the right to debate, to protest, to vote in the negative, but not to bring proceedings to a standstill and prevent any action by the majority. Not until the developments of the present session was it generally understood to what an extent the Speaker's pusillanimity and the absurd, antiquated rules of the House have substituted minority tyranny for majority rule. The methods of the House must be changed. But without any alteration of the rules the Speaker could put an end at least to the trick of leaving the House without a quorum when there is in fact a quorum present. Why should the Speaker lend himself to a falsification of the records of the House? As presiding officer it is his duty to see that the records are properly kept, and when he sees and knows there is a quorum present why should he not see to it that the journal states the fact? When the Speaker knows there is a quorum present let him so declare and have the announcement entered on the journal. Then if the House reverses his decision and falsifies its records the responsibility will not be on the Speaker.

TWO KINDS OF RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

The long expected special statement of the condition of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company is at last furnished, but it adds little important information to the facts already known. Notwithstanding its default in the payment of dividends, the Atchison system is able to meet its fixed charges, together with taxes, rentals, and sinking fund requirements. These demands call for earnings aggregating over $900,000 per month, or about $10,000,000 per year, and it is thought the company will earn this great sum and continue to meet its fixed charges and something over. As the bonds represent all the capital actually invested and the stocks are only "sugar" thrown in to sweeten the sale of them to investors, the failure of the company to pay dividends on chromos is calculated to give a false impression. If the Atchison system was called on to pay revenues only on the capital actually invested and was not loaded down with watered stocks it would be in a flourishing condition and command high credit. The road is a great one and runs, much of the way, through a rich territory, and its traffic and earnings will increase rapidly in the future with the growth of the country. There is nothing the matter with the Atchison except that its stock has been watered and it is loaded down with fictitious debt which it will have to get rid of or continue to default in the payment of dividends not rightfully due. Physically the Atchison system is a great and valuable one, but all the devices of railroad financiering, manipulation of accounts, and borrowing money to pay dividends will not enable it to supply returns steadily on a tremendous mass of fictitious capital.

The report of the Chicago & Alton Road, just published, shows the results of a system of management much in contrast with that of the Atchison. A comparative statement of Alton earnings and expenses for the last two years is as follows:

	1888.	*1887.*	*Decrease.*
Gross earnings	$7,511,465	$8,941,386	$1,429,921
Expenses	4,668,184	5,270,202	602,118
Net	$2,843,380	$3,671,183	$ 827,802

Last year the Alton paid all its fixed charges, a dividend of 8 per cent on its stock, and had a surplus in the treasury of over $200,000. The Alton Road is properly capitalized—its stocks and bonds are honest and genuine, representing capital actually put into the treasury of the company. The property is managed according to correct business principles by capable, conservative, and trustworthy men. The Alton Road is managed for traffic and earnings, not to float bonds or promote stock watering or Wall street gambling operations. It has not built or bought branch lines for speculative purposes. It avoids rate wars as far as possible. President Blackstone and his associates spend no time in Wall street speculating in the securities of the road, take no part in stock-jobbing schemes, but devote themselves to the legitimate business of the company. Hence the prosperous showing the Alton makes for a year that was one of unusual depression in the railroad business.

The Alton Railroad is one of the oldest in the West, but it is said that it has never passed a dividend. According to the stock gamblers the Alton is behind the times and its management of the "old fogy" order. Still, in view of the remarkable and uninterrupted prosperity of the company, the management should be and doubtless is entirely satisfactory to the stockholders. On the other hand, the public makes no complaint. The Alton is one of the most popular roads in the West. Year by year the service has been improved. Heavy steel rails have been put down, solid bridges and culverts built, grades lowered, curves straightened, and the line brought into such condition that accidents are reduced to the minimum and trains nearly always make schedule time. "Old fogyism" of the kind which keeps a railroad corporation free from the abuses of stock watering and stock gambling and puts it in the splendid condition of the Alton is just what a great many railroads in this country need.

AMENDING THE REVENUE LAW.

To the many bills which have been introduced to amend the Revenue law so as to get rid of the evils which follow excessive undervaluation, Mr. Converse of Sangamon has added another which would doubtless accomplish the object in view as well as any of the other plans which have been proposed, and better than most of them.

Mr. Converse sets out by directing the assessors to assess all property on a basis of one-third of its cash value. Well aware, however, that they cannot be depended on to do this, he gives the State Board power to raise the assessment for each county on each separate class of property to that one-third valuation which the law contemplates. Naturally this will increase largely the totals of returns made by the assessors to the Auditor. At present these totals can be increased but 1 per cent, but Mr. Converse provides that it shall form no objection to such equalized assessment that "the aggregate exceeds "the aggregate of assessment as returned to "the Auditor." Under this bill the board could raise the totals 100 per cent if necessary to secure a one-third valuation. Then it is further provided that if the one-third valuation is not sufficient the State Board may, if it is necessary for the raising of revenue, add 10 per cent more to the grand total as equalized by it.

At the time of the adoption of the present Constitution it was believed by its members that the property of the State was assessed on a basis of one-third, and they believed that what was then the rule would continue to be so. Hence they fixed the limitations on bonded indebtedness and taxation as they did. Had they believed that property was to be assessed at its full cash value they never would have allowed municipalities to blanket mortgage themselves to the tune of 5 per cent, nor would they have permitted counties to impose taxes amounting to 75 cents on the hundred dollars. A return to the one-third basis then, however brought about, is a return to the Constitution and to the limitations imposed by it. Therefore Mr. Converse by the last section of his bill provides that all constitutional or statutory limits on taxation or indebtedness shall be taken as referring to the assessed value of property as prescribed by his act. Thus under this bill Chicago, instead of being assessed at $160,000,000, or one-fifth of the true value, would be assessed at $260,000,000, or one-third, and, as the 2 per cent limitation would not be affected, could levy $5,200,000 in taxes where it now levies $3,200,000.

THE PROPOSED CANADIAN VISIT.

The resolution which Congressman Butterworth is going to introduce, requesting the President to invite the members of the Dominion Parliament and the Premiers and Cabinets of the several Canadian provinces to visit this country and be its guests, and authorizing an appropriation of $150,000 to defray the expenses of their visit, will probably meet with opposition in Congress; but it is a question whether it will not be cheaper in the long run to spend the money in making a better acquaintance between the two peoples, especially in view of their inevitable future relations, than to allow Canadian misinformation concerning us to continue, particularly when it is the policy of the Tories to foster it. Misinformation is only another form of ignorance, ignorance is always the parent of prejudice, and that causes wrong action. The Canadians have always been insular in their notions and they are beginning to find it out. The proposed visit would be of great international value and the money would be well expended, even if annexation were not looming up in the future. But even if the appropriation is not voted, the visit will materialize all the same. There are plenty of men who will put their hands in their pockets and foot the bills so that Miss Canada will not only come over in the spring but will have a real good time in looking over the magnificent estates and vast wealth of the young fellow who is paying her attentions and resolved to make a more intimate acquaintance with her. He will do his best to make an impression on her, and no one need doubt that she will go home again with the desire to reciprocate. His blandishments will not be wasted, for she will have the best time she has had in her life, and, after she has seen all the attractions of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, has enjoyed the charming hospitality of the great place of summer resort by the lakes, has had a touch of the wild West and its boundless prairies and the savannahs of the South, will go back to the cold North with a feeling of unrest and a vague yearning for the delights of the great republic, which will know no cessation until she accepts the hand of her suitor and agrees to share his fortunes and enjoy his larger area of comfort, prosperity, and freedom. This is the manifest destiny of Canada, and if Congress fails to send the invitation the people will send it, and her visit will be none the less enjoyable on that account.

CELLULAR CLOTHING.

The weaving of a new kind of cloth was recently begun in England, and is reported to be a satisfactory success, the public demand for the novel fabric being so great as to necessitate a large extension of the facilities for its manufacture. It is made out of the same material as the common cloth, but is closely woven into cells, the network of which is covered with a thin "fluff." Hence the term "cellular" has been applied to the fabric and the clothing into which it is made. The porousness of the new cloth permits a slow interchange of the air outside with that next the skin. This gives time for the air next the body to become of the same temperature as the wearer, which obviates the usual danger of catching cold, while it contributes to cleanliness as well as health by allowing the free escape of the vapors which are constantly exhaled in the shape of insensible perspiration.

A common and well founded objection to cotton clothing is that its use facilitates the taking of chills and colds. This is especially true in the damp climate of the British Islands, but it holds good to an important extent in the United States. This objection will disappear if the cellular process be what it is claimed to be. The peculiarly protective value of wool simply lies in the fact that its fibres are open and hold the air in the manner above described. The action is easily understood. Air, when perfectly still, is an exceedingly poor conductor of heat. Scientifically speaking, it is so at all times, but when it moves to mingle with other masses of air the temperature of the two is speedily equalized. This simple fact explains the cooling action of a strong wind, the use of paper as a protection under the clothing, and the utility of air spaces in the walls of buildings. Heat passes with difficulty through air that is confined, and its entanglement in the fleece is the real secret of its warmth to the sheep. If the fibres of cotton can be arranged artificially in much the same way the action will be equivalent, and it will thus become equally valuable with wool as clothing material.

The invention of cellular clothing is thus strictly in accordance with hygienic and scientific principles. It promises to conduce to health and prolong the lives of the many thousands who will prefer the product because it is cheap, and be able to enjoy the comfort of clothing to a larger extent than now because woolen fabrics will necessarily be cheapened by the increasing competition of cotton goods. An apparently little thing like this may perhaps add vastly more to the real welfare of the human race than do most of the much vaunted and loudly proclaimed discoveries which have made some men famous and others rich in the last half of this century.

DIDN'T FIND ANYTHING.

In direct contradiction of the semi-official and wholly gratuitous imputation in the "Farewell Address" published by Mr. Cleveland in the Baltimore *Sun* comes the New York *Sun* declaring that the Cleveland Administration has had to give a clean bill of health to its Republican predecessors. Mr. Dana says that for years the people had been led to believe that when the Democracy came into power "there would be a revelation of malfeasance, of corruption, and of plunder which would cover with shame a majority of the Republican officials of the last twenty years, and would produce such a condition of public judgment that the Republican party would never be restored. But there has been no such revelation." The *Sun* unjustly blames Mr. Cleveland and his subordinates for not making the expected revelation. It might with equal propriety blame the Republicans for not having supplied the data for the Democrats to reveal. The latter have done everything in their power to make the Republicans odious before the country as administrators. When the departments were handed over to Bourbon accountants and experts it was found that the promise could not be fulfilled for simple lack of facts. Let all honest and patriotic men hope that Gen. Harrison's investigation of the departments after four years of Democratic control will redound equally to the credit of the Cleveland Administration.

A MAN blows out his brains in New York, and he is straightway imitated by some one in Ohio. A crank offers a silly bill in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and immediately some one hops up in the Iowa Legislature with a similar proposition. A bill was offered in the Pennsylvania General Assembly to prohibit what is called "treating." Soon after a similar bill was introduced in Indiana. And now Mr. Walker of Monroe County does the same thing in the Illinois House of Representatives. It is stated in the dispatches that it is a novel idea, the product of the unaided brain of Walker. That is incorrect. It has been tried and discarded as worthless. The Wisconsin Legislature passed such an act once, firmly believing that thereafter no man would ever dare to ask another to "take something." But it led to a perfect carnival of treating. Men who had never done anything of the kind before—stingy men and Prohibitionists—looked on the law as an invasion of their personal liberty and began treating fast and furiously. Two years later the disgusted Legislature repealed the law, to the displeasure of the saloonkeepers, who had never before done such a profitable business. Were Mr. Walker to get his bill through he would be asked to take a drink a dozen times before he got from the State House to his hotel. One-half the people of Illinois would be treating the other half as long as their money lasted, all to show in what contempt they held the bill. The only excuse that we can find for Mr. Walker is that he wanted to keep the Hon. William R. Morrison, who lives in the same county, from ingratiating himself into the favor of the voters by asking them to step up to the bar and take something along about election time.

The Citizens' Association's Annual Appeal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having been a constant reader of your valuable paper for many years, and knowing the interest you have taken in the subject of drainage, permit me to ask your opinion of the following letter in the nature of a personal appeal just received from the Citizens' Association:

> OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, NO. 94 LA SALLE STREET, Feb. 15.—We respectfully solicit a renewal of your annual contribution to the association. Our work is important, especially with reference to the great question of drainage; the projects of legislation for Chicago and Cook County have also our attention. The other business of the association will suffer no interruption. We have no connection with political movement or party. Yours respectfully,
> J. J. GLESSNER, President.
> J. C. AMBLER, Secretary.

Owing to the recent criticisms of this association I had decided not to renew my membership and have so far resisted the plausible appeals of its numerous solicitors. But as I am heartily in sympathy with the recent drainage movement, which I had supposed under the admirable management of Mayor Roche was in a fair way of succeeding, I do not wish by withholding the trifling sum of $10 for annual dues to the Citizens' Association to hamper this work. Please inform me what part the Citizens' Association has taken in the past and is now taking to further the drainage legislation and what other projects the association is advocating which will affect Cook County and Chicago. Also inform me what other business the association has, aside from collecting dues, that could in any way be interrupted. Can you tell what the politics of the Secretary of this association is? And is it true that it is as now conducted non-partisan as to politics?

There are doubtless many who, like myself, have not the time to investigate this subject for themselves and who would act upon such information as you might give. And I consider the matter of much importance. Yours truly,

WM. DAVIS.

[Mr. Glessner has manifestly been imposed upon by Ambler. While Mr. Glessner himself, in his individual capacity, has been a valuable member of the committee to promote the drainage project, he has brought no strength to it as President of the Citizens' Association, while Ambler has been only a clog and a hindrance. THE TRIBUNE distinctly does not believe that the Citizens' Association is deserving of public support so long as it shall retain Ambler as its Secretary. He is a dangerous man—a reckless and unscrupulous partisan—and not truthful. He has always been a Democrat; was a Copperhead during the war; and in the last annual report of the association made a malignant effort to break down and discredit the honorable Administration of Mayor Roche.

The Citizens' Association can do nothing to promote or retard the Drainage bill. Any subscriptions bestowed upon it under the impression that its good will is essential to the success of that enterprise will be thrown away.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

What Halstead Says He Said.

The newspapers at Canton, O., are informed that I did not in my Wisconsin Press Association address advocate the sale of editorials as advertisements. The language employed does not seem to me to bear that construction, and I certainly meant nothing like it. I stated my experience of public opinion in that regard and that the general judgment might be trusted as to propriety. It was my purpose to correct a tendency to exaggerating the privileges of the press and its influence as a positive force in shaping human destiny; and I held that one might, without committing a high misdemeanor, publish reading matter for money or allow space to be paid for without marking it, "This is an advertisement." I spoke of the notion held by multitudes that the editor writes the advertisements, and of the fact of the editorial influence of the advertiser, who is the editor's best business friend. I did not plead for or excuse the sale of editorials—that is to say, declarations of fact and opinion that should be sacred to truth—and I have the right of fact to say that I never wrote a line editorially for any other money than my salary as a writer.

M. H.

THE corset has come to stay.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

How strange! And the shoemaker, too—will he last always?

THE comparatively trivial accident in the new Owings Building last Sunday has been magnified by the dispatches, and grows larger and more calamitous in proportion to the distance the news travels and the time that elapses. The impression now prevails abroad that the entire structure is a ghastly ruin, and has either fallen to the ground or is about to do so. In some localities the story is believed that the ten lower stories fell in a heap, leaving the four remaining stories dangling high up in the air in some mysterious and unheard-of way. Hundreds of editors are at this moment doubtless engaged in grinding out able and edifying articles on the dangers of exceedingly high buildings, as shown in the "collapse" of the Chicago sky-scraper. It would surprise these editors beyond measure to learn that the exterior of the building presents not the slightest indication of the accident, that the damage was confined to only one section of the structure, that the walls are intact, and that in a short time the broken floors will be rebuilt and no trace of the disaster will remain, either in appearance or reality.

A NEW YORK merchant has confided to a guileless reporter for the *Evening Sun* his opinion that Chicago has reached her zenith and is now about to go into a rapid decline, and the guileless reporter has communicated this opinion in confidence to a trusting public. The probable cause of this discovery by the New York merchant is that he finds himself overstocked with ginghams.

ONE of China's wealthiest men, Li Pen Yang, is visiting New York City. He is worth $40,000,000, and can well afford to indulge in travel or any other luxury. In New York he will find perhaps the largest and fattest rats on the globe.

A GENTLEMAN in this city, who watches closely the industrial situation and is himself a large employer of labor, remarks: "In the last eighteen months not a strike or lockout in the United Kingdom has resulted otherwise than in favor of the workers, while in the United States in the same time the result was almost uniformly the other way." He says he regards this as the best possible proof that the labor market in the old country is a healthy one, because if business were slow and paying poorly the workers would never be able to carry their point in a contest with employers.

WHILE it is true that a number of the accidents on the North Division cable are due to inexperience on the part of drivers and to mechanical causes which cannot be anticipated, it is obvious to every pedestrian who watches the careless conduct of wagon and other vehicle drivers that the latter are often to blame for the serious delays which are imposed on the public. Partly through malicious willingness to embarrass the cable drivers, partly through stupidity, wagon drivers will deliberately cross the tracks of the cable at critical moments, knowing that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the men in charge of heavy cars to make the brakes effective in time wholly to avoid collision. Several such instances occurring lately imperiled the lives and limbs of a number of helpless human beings to whose safety the reckless teamsters were brutally indifferent. If the police would carefully watch these occurrences and make examples of a few of the malicious men the number of cable interruptions would speedily be lessened.

THE visit of the base-ball players to Mount Vesuvius will have the effect of imparting a more distinctly sulphurous character to Capt. Anson's remarks to umpires hereafter.

AN example of reckless reporting may be found in the Associated Press dispatch from Chicago printed in all the Eastern newspapers Monday morning:

> CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The Owings Block is a ruin.
>
> The ten lower floors fell one after another, leaving the walls, the four upper floors, and the roof standing in a decidedly shaky condition. . . .
>
> At 8:30 an ominous cracking and tremendous crash was heard. . . . The superintendent and contractor took a survey of the wreck. Neither seemed to have any idea of the cause of the accident. Chief Swenie of the Fire Department visited the scene, and after looking over the structure decided that it would not be necessary to pull down the walls at once, as, though they seemed to be out of plumb, there was no immediate danger of their falling in.

The exercise of ordinary diligence and care by the reporter would have revealed the facts as THE TRIBUNE gave them Monday—namely: that the damage was confined to a small passageway near the elevator shaft; that the displacement of fireproof tiling was the cause; and that $1,500 will probably cover the expense of restoring the building to the condition it was in before the accident. No walls—not even the interior partition walls—have been injured or "thrown out of plumb."

IF Bismarck has pulled down his weight from 260 to 168 pounds by following his physician's advice, as they say he has, he must be about ready to jump into the ring. It seems an awfully long time till March 4.—*Bayard.*

UNCLE SAM (dubiously)—Miss Canuck, you're getting reckless. If you think you can plaster your farm all over with mortgages and then get me to assume them you're going to find yourself mistaken. Fifty million dollars is a big pile for you to put into canals, young woman.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Short Tale of Two Cities.

Chicago boy—Mamma, Cousin Georgie went off by himself a little while ago and cried. What can be the matter with him?

Chicago mother—Poor Georgie. He's homesick. He's never been away from Philadelphia before, you know, and everything is new and strange to him. He never saw streets like ours before. Take him out into the back alley, Willie, and walk him over all the tin cans and ashheaps you can find. It'll seem more like home to him.

A Man of Resources.

Assistant night editor (calling down speaking tube)—Got to have about seven more lines on the telegraph page to fill out the last column.

Night editor—Run in a dispatch from Ujijijijiji or somewhere else in Africa announcing discovery that Stanley has been killed by natives.

Assistant (some minutes later)—Got to have two more lines. Dispatch didn't fill column.

Night editor (roaring up speaking tube)—Put in a dispatch contradicting it, you everlasting gourdhead!

Horrible Tragedy Averted.

A cry of horror burst from a hundred throats. The North Side cable-car was crowded with passengers, and pedestrians thronged the sidewalks on either side. Just at the entrance of the tunnel an omnibus full of passengers had halted directly across the track, owing to a jam of wagons in the street, and the terrified driver was now unable to extricate his vehicle with its precious load of human freight from the disaster every one saw was about to happen. The cable-car was only ten feet away, and the gripman, wild with terror, was making frantic but unavailing efforts to remember which was the grip lever and which was the brake handle and to apply his knowledge in time to prevent a terrible disaster. On came the car, amid the shrieks of the passengers in the omnibus and the hoarse cries of the spectators, when, at the exact moment at which the collision seemed about to take place, the car suddenly stopped.

The crowd instantly thronged around the gripman and congratulated him on the heroism and presence of mind that, at the last moment, had enabled him to avert a terrible calamity.

"It wasn't me!" protested the bewildered gripman. "I—I didn't stop the car."

Somebody looked down into the slot.

It was the same old story. The cable had stopped!

And it didn't start up again for two hours and a half.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Cleveland is to write a magazine article shortly after her retirement to private life.

Prince Rudolf had a private income of $300,000 and an allowance of $350,000, and yet owed $1,500,000 when he died. As a surplus-reducer the rapid young man was a pronounced success.

The German Empress recently appeared in a gown of white silk, with a train several yards long, embroidered with gold and silver. The material cost $1,500. The embroidery required the work of twelve girls for two months. William II. prides himself on having established a régime of Spartan simplicity.

Lord Rothschild, the Hebrew banker, who was created a peer by Queen Victoria, is popular in London among the poor. "He is a good 'un, he is," said an omnibus driver, passing his palace. "If all the bloomin' swells was like him they should have my wote and interest." "How's that?" "Why, every Christmas he gives my mate and me a brace of pheasants, and so he do all of us wot passes his door."

Senator Kenna of West Virginia is famed all through his State as a hunter and sportsman. The indications are that after the close of his present term he will have abundant leisure to indulge in his favorite recreation.

The Empress of Russia is gradually recovering from the shock to her mind and nerves caused by the Borki disaster. She begins to go to balls and appear in public, which she had not done since the day she so narrowly escaped being killed.

Oscar Wilde has written an essay on "The Decay of Lying," in which he tries to show that lying is rapidly becoming a lost art. Evidently Oscar does not read the American Democratic journals. Their columns daily furnish testimony that the Ananias business is still tolerably brisk in this country.

Senator Coke of Texas is a firm believer in Spiritualism. He is a large, fine-looking man, in vigorous health, and not in appearance a person given to tampering with the other world. But he attends a great many séances, and is fully convinced that the dead and the living can communicate with each other.

Secretary Colman, head of the Agricultural Department, is a mesmerist and ventriloquist of remarkable powers. He entertains himself and his friends with exhibitions of his curious gifts. Mr. Colman is a small man with straight gray hair. He wears eye-glasses and dresses quietly. He is a genuine farmer and runs a genuine farm in Missouri.

President Harrison, it is said by those who claim to know his views upon civil service reform, intends in his inaugural address to take a firm stand against any violation of the pledges made by the Republican platform. He will insist, too, that the present Civil Service law must be followed strictly in the matter of appointments and removals.

Miss Zollicoffer of Tennessee, daughter of the Confederate General, is to make a copy of the famous painting of President Polk, by Healy, in the Polk mansion at Nashville, for the Scotch-Irish Congress to be held in May at Columbia, Tenn. The Polks were originally Polloks of Ireland, but intermarried with the Knoxes of Scotland, whereupon the name became abbreviated into Polk.

CURRENT NOTES.

The standing army of America is found chiefly in the street-cars and on the elevated roads.—*Puck.*

The man who is believed in everything he says is far luckier than the man who always tells the truth.—*Merchant Traveler.*

The self-closing door-spring is an awful aggravation to the man who is going out of your office mad and wants to slam the door.—*Somerville Journal.*

Before the wedding-day a girl generally overrates the man she is to marry, but she more than makes up for her misjudgment afterward.—*Somerville Journal.*

Scribbler—"What do you think of my 'Tale of Poverty' in the last *Bazoo?*" Cynicus—"Well carried out; it was poor from beginning to end."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Teacher—What does Condillac say about brutes in the scale of being? Seminary girl—He says a brute is an imperfect man. Teacher—And what is man? Seminary girl—Man! O, man's a perfect brute!—*Spotted Cayuse.*

The Czar has just decorated a private soldier who remained at his post and guarded $30,000,000 during an earthquake. It is a long ways from Russia to Canada, but the Czar didn't seem to figure on that.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Lie I. Time 11 a. m.: Mother—"Now mind, Johnnie, there's a *ghost* in that dark closet guarding the jam!" Johnnie trembles violently and commences to water at the mouth. Lie II. Time 2 p. m.: Johnnie—"O, mamma! The ghost has eaten half of the jam!"—*Life.*

Mrs. Robinson was entertaining some ladies at a select little 5 o'clock tea, and Bobby, who had been exceptionally well behaved, was in high feather. "Ma," he said, as cake was being handed round, "may I have some tongue, please?" "There isn't any tongue, Bobby." "That's funny," commented Bobby. "I heard pa say there would be lots of it."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Harry (horrified at seeing Kate puffing at cigarette)—Mercy! Do you smoke, Kate? Kate—Not because I enjoy it, Harry. I want to fill the rooms with smoke so that, should a burglar break in, he'll think there's a man in the house. Harry—Well, you're only losing your time and soiling your lips. A man never smokes cigarettes—leastwise no man that a burglar need be afraid of.—*Boston Transcript.*

Winks—"I suppose you are engaged to that charming typewriter girl of yours? She's been with you a long time, and I've noticed lately you seemed pretty well gone on her." Jinks (sadly)—"N-o, she—she won't have me." "You have proposed and been rejected?" "Yes. You see, during my successive engagements to Miss De Pink, and Miss De Sweet, and Miss Pretty I dictated all my love letters to her, and it appears she's sort of lost confidence in me."—*Philadelphia Record.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Chicago Musical College String Quartet, consisting of Messrs. S. E. Jacobsohn, Theo. Binder, Joseph Ohlheiser, and M. Eichheim, gave a chamber concert last evening at Kimball Hall. Two quartets, by Mozart and Goldmark, were played, the latter, it is said, for the first time in America. The organization shows marked improvement with each season of its existence, and both works were presented with careful attention to detail and a well defined idea of the composer's intention. The Goldmark Quartet is thoroughly modern in style and scholarly in treatment. The manner in which the melodic devices and harmonic successions are woven together is highly artistic and sometimes extremely interesting, though portions of the work seem rather spun out, and there are passages which are unnecessarily complicated and uninteresting. Mr. J. Allen Preisch, the new addition to the corps of teachers at the college, made an excellent impression. He was down on the program for two numbers, which, through encores, became four. He has a resonant bass voice which carries well, pronounces distinctly, and shades his work with discrimination. Mr. Hyllested gave a brilliant performance of the Bach-Tausig Toccata and Fugue and played for an encore a charming mazurka of his own composition.

***

Manager Havlin of Cincinnati has obtained control of Baker's Theatre. He takes possession May 1, the lease to run for five years from that date. Mr. Havlin paid six months' rent on the lease. It is not definitely settled, but it is probable that Mr. J. S. Hutton, now of the Jerusalem panorama, will be the resident manager. The latter is fully qualified. He is an old-time manager and newspaper man.

Mr. Booth recently wrote an applicant for admission to "The Players" that his name was on file, but the lists were already so full a couple of years might elapse before it could be passed upon. The applicant is a manager, and he does not know exactly how he stands with the exclusive New York club.

Mr. Denman Thompson takes a vacation of three months beginning in June. As "The Old Homestead" continues to draw $10,000 a week and is announced for another year at the Academy of Music in New York, the vacation is expensive.

Messrs. Henry E. Abbey and Augustin Daly, who organized the opposition to the absurd movement to bar out imported actors, sent a barrel of press comments to the Senate Committee, and the movement is now dead and buried.

Miss Kate Claxton is now in this city nursing a bad cold. The reports of her being dangerously ill were greatly exaggerated. She will resume her travels and finish her tour, after which she is to produce a new play in New York.

Mr. Barrett ignores the awkward hitch in the proposed Booth-Modjeska alliance, and Manager McVicker, like the "Tar Baby," is "layin' low and ain't sayin' nuthin'." This lack of advertising ability is refreshing.

Mrs. Langtry finds Lady Macbeth too exacting for continuous playing, and now announces it for two evenings a week and "Lady Clancarty," which is more popular, for the remaining performances.

Contracts were signed yesterday for Mr. Charles Wyndham's engagement at McVicker's Theatre next winter. Mr. Wyndham brings his entire comedy company and the full repertory of his London successes.

"A Legal Wreck," recently presented at Hooley's Theatre, goes to the Columbia next week, opening Sunday night. The piece will be given a good setting. The sale of seats opens tomorrow.

It is rumored that Mme. Patti will open the Auditorium next fall. Mr. Abbey, while here, was shown over the building and felt satisfied that Mme. Patti's voice could fill it.

"The Still Alarm," Harry Lacey's [illegible] dramatic success with a real fire engine, real horses, and other bits of realism, will be seen at the Columbia March 3.

The delays incident to the first performance of "The Black Crook" in its new shape were overcome last night, the performance ending in good season.

The Howard Athenæum company is presenting a strong card at the Haymarket, where the houses are nightly overflowing.

All the theatres announce extra matinées to be given Friday, Washington's Birthday.

te and me a brace of pheasants, and
f us wot passes his door.
Kenna of West Virginia is famed
is State as a hunter and sportsman.
ns are that after the close of his
he will have abundant leisure to
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is a small man with straight gray
ars eye-glasses and dresses quietly.
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Harrison, it is said by those who
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strictly in the matter of appoint-
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coffer of Tennessee, daughter of
rate General, is to make a copy of
painting of President Polk, by Healy,
mansion at Nashville, for the Scotch-
ss to be held in May at Columbia.
Polks were originally Polloks of Ire-
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upon the name became abbreviated

URRENT NOTES.

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nightly overflowing.
heatres announce extra matinées
Friday, Washington's Birthday.

'PARNELLISM AND CRIME.'

THE ACCUSED DEMANDING TO KNOW WHO WROTE THE ARTICLES.

Mr. Macdonald of the "Times," on Cross-Examination, Declines to Give the Desired Information—He Declares He Does Not Know—Parnell, Labouchere, and Other Distinguished Persons Present at Yesterday's Sitting of the Commission.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The court-room was crowded today when the Parnell Commission resumed its sitting. Henry Labouchère, John Morley, the Rt. Hon. George Shaw-Le Fevre, and other prominent persons were present.

Mr. Macdonald, manager of the *Times*, was the first witness. He was cross-examined by counsel for the Parnellites. He declined to say whether he regarded the letters of the 9th of January and the 15th of May as the only important ones among the first five which Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, handed to him.

Presiding Justice Hannen sharply rebuked the witness for his refusal.

Mr. Macdonald, in reply to further questions, said the letters had to be taken as a whole, and that as a whole they were compromising. Witness said he forgot whether, when he submitted the Egan letters to the expert, he also submitted other specimens of Egan's writing. He could not be positive whether he then had actual specimens of Egan's writing. He forgot what material he gave the expert to enable him to ascertain whether the letters were genuine. He was convinced that the Egan and Parnell letters were genuine before the first article on "Parnellism and Crime" was published by the *Times*. He did not think that the body of the letter of Jan. 9 was in the writing of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary. He had not noticed any similarity between that and the Egan letters. Witness paid £550 for the Parnell letter of the 16th of June and for Egan's letter to Carey. The total payments to Houston amounted to £2,530. The payments were made by Mr. Walters' checks drawn in favor of Mr. Soames, the *Times'* solicitor. Houston did not bring the envelopes with the letters. Witness did not ask about them, assuming they had been destroyed. He particularly avoided asking from what source the letters were obtained, because Houston said he was bound to secrecy, which he asked the witness to respect. Witness first knew that Pigott, a former editor of the *Irishman*, supplied them at about the time the publication of the article on "Parnelism and Crime" was begun. He did not know that the letters had been shown to the Marquis of Hartington, who, he asserted, had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with their publication. Houston showed the witness, as tending to confirm the genuineness of the writing, a letter written by Mr. Parnell to Pigott, which was not submitted to the expert because it was private and confidential.

Mr. Macdonald said the *Times'* statement that knives and firearms were kept in the league office in London was based upon information supplied to the writer of the article in which the statement was made. He did not know directly who wrote the article and he was not bound to tell if he did know. The editor of the *Times* was responsible for statements made in the paper, and therefore the counsel was not entitled to demand by force the names of contributors.

At this point in the proceedings Mr. Parnell, warmly enveloped in a long cloak, though the weather was mild, entered the court-room and took a seat at the solicitors' table.

NAME OF THE AUTHOR DEMANDED.

Mr. Asquith of counsel for Mr. Parnell urged that he was entitled to demand the name of the author of the article, because he was bound to test the truth of such a grave statement. Sir Charles Russell supported Mr. Asquith, arguing that the question was relevant. The court ruled that Mr. Asquith was entitled to investigate this matter in order to ascertain the foundation of the statement.

The witness said he could not name the writer without making inquiries. The "Parnellism and Crime" series of articles was not written by one author. Several persons contributed. Mr. Soames was misinformed when he said that Mr. Flannigan wrote the series. If Mr. Asquith's question had been put within six months after the appearance of the article witness said he might have been enabled to name the writer. It was doubtful whether he could now, and as Mr. Asquith had mentioned the date of the article as June 13, 1887, witness was not sure that the statement was based upon information supplied to the writer. He never inquired from what source the information was obtained. The article accusing Mr. Parnell of supplying Byrne with funds with which to escape was based on a letter which Mr. Russell had admitted was authentic. Witness could not name the writer of the article off-hand. No persons were specifically employed to write about "Parnellism and Crime." The articles were written in the ordinary course of business. He could not mention a few of the writers. He considered the request to do so unreasonable.

Mr. Asquith—Will you find out?

Presiding Justice Hannen—The witness says he cannot tell you. I do not know that he is bound to inquire.

Mr. Asquith pressed the question.

Sir Charles Russell submitted that the witness was bound to inquire.

Judge Smith, one of the commission, asked Sir Charles to quote his authority.

Sir Charles contended that it was everyday practice to require a witness to produce a diary.

Attorney General Webster said he could not accede to the witness' going out of court to obtain information that was not within witness' own knowledge.

Mr. Asquith asked the witness to obtain the names of the writers of the articles in the *Times*.

Mr. Macdonald appealed to the bench for directions whether he was compelled to answer. Attorney General Webster objected again to the question. Presiding Justice Hannen ruled that counsel was not entitled to ask the witness to make inquiries, but might question him as to anything within his knowledge in connection with specific facts.

Mr. Macdonald finally said that Mr. Flannagan wrote the articles that appeared March 7 and March 10, 1887. He had forgotten who wrote the others.

Mr. Parnell's alleged letter to Pigott was then produced. Presiding Justice Hannen asked whether it was admitted that the letter was genuine, and Sir Charles Russell replied, "O, no."

Attorney General Webster then called Mr. Inglis, the writing expert, to the stand, whereupon there was a sharp encounter, Sir Charles Russell contending that justice demanded that the source of the letters should be revealed before he was called upon to cross-examine experts.

MR. HOUSTON EXAMINED.

Presiding Justice Hannen thought that inquiry should now be made as to the source of the letters.

Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic League, was then sworn. He testified that he first knew Pigott in the autumn of 1885, in consequence of a communication from Pigott regarding John Devoy. Witness inquired as to the Irish-American organizations and instructed Pigott to try to substantiate his statements regarding the Parnellites and crime. The pamphlet, entitled "Parnellism Unmasked," was based upon Pigott's information regarding Devoy. In December, 1885, witness asked Pigott to supply further information for newspaper publication. He agreed to pay Pigott a guinea daily for hotel and traveling expenses. Later Pigott said it was useless to confine his attention to Dublin and asked that his expenses be paid to Paris. Pigott wrote to Eugene Davis, who, Pigott said, could assist in the investigation. Pigott also visited Davis at Lausanne, and wrote to witness that he found Davis bitter against the Parnellites. Afterwards Pigott handed witness notes of conversations which he had had with Davis. These notes witness handed to Mr. Soames. In the notes reference was made to a letter, and witness instructed Pigott, if possible, to procure that letter. Pigott repeatedly went to Paris and finally told witness that none of the letters could be given up without the consent of a person in New York. Pigott said the letters were left in a bag in the room in Paris in which Egan was arrested, and that they were in the possession of either Egan or Schoolmaster Kelly. Pigott supplied copies of five Parnell letters and six Egan letters. Witness not having sufficient money to send Pigott to America, saw Mr. Buckle, editor of the *Times* in 1886, but Buckle declined to take up the matter. Witness then borrowed the necessary amount. Pigott returned from America with a sealed letter which he said he had obtained from Breslin, and which contained instructions to a person in Paris to give up the letters on certain conditions. Pigott went to Paris, repeatedly before he obtained the letters. Witness showed the letters to Buckle, who advised him to see Macdonald. Witness asked Macdonald to test the genuineness of the letters, and said that if they were used he expected to be reimbursed for his expenditures. Up to the time of their publication he had not bargained for payment for the letters, but he made it a condition that the *Times* alone should be responsible for their publication. Witness had nothing to do with the testing of the signatures and was completely ignorant of the process by which they were tested. Three weeks after witness had acquired the first batch of letters Pigott wrote that the sellers repented of their bargain and would return the money if the letters were returned. Witness declined to return the letters.

Under cross-examination Houston said he did not know of anything that showed that Pigott was not a credible man. He did not know that Pigott was in peculiar straits when he asked him to discover the documents. He told him that if the letters were forthcoming and were genuine they would be paid for. He believed that Pigott was then earning a fair competence at newspaper work.

Eugene Davis says that Houston's evidence regarding him is an atrocious calumny.

O'BRIEN AGAIN SENTENCED.

He Refuses to Apologize and the Tralee Magistrate Says "Six Months."

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—When the case of William O'Brien was resumed at Tralee today Mr. O'Brien refused to allow Mr. Healy, his counsel, to apologize for the language the latter had used to Col. Turner during the progress of the case yesterday. Mr. O'Brien also declined to make any further defense against the charges brought against him under the Crimes act. The magistrate thereupon sentenced Mr. O'Brien to six months' imprisonment without hard labor.

James Laurence Carew, member of Parliament for North Kildare, Ireland, was arrested today in the Eastern Division of Perthshire, where an election is being held to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Mr. Mencies (Liberal). He was taken into custody at the house of Mr. Kinloch, the Gladstonian contestant for the seat. Mr. Carew was arrested on a warrant issued against him in Ireland for refusing to answer a summons for violating the Crimes act.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. Meline Likely to Form a Ministry Composed Mainly of Senators.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—In spite of continued negotiations the settlement of the Cabinet crisis appears as distant as ever. The failure of M. Meline indicates the absolute impossibility of forming a Cabinet on Ferryist or Opportunist lines. It was to demonstrate this that President Carnot insisted so strongly that M. Meline attempt the task, saying that if he could not succeed no man in his group could hope to do better. President Carnot offered the Premiership to M. Tirard, only to meet with another refusal. He then sent M. Tirard to summon M. Meline, whom he urged to make another effort under fresh conditions. M. Meline steadily declined to undertake the task. The difficulty of the position may be realized from the fact that an obscure politician named Prevet was afraid to risk entering M. Meline's proposed Ministry. Later President Carnot summoned Senator Magnin, a former Minister, and a well accredited report says that the President strongly inclines toward a Cabinet formed mainly of Senators, conceiving that such a Ministry would have a better prospect of securing general support than a Government composed of the more pronounced members of the Chamber; but late this evening nothing had been settled. There is no basis for the rumors regarding an extra parliamentary Cabinet, which would be unconstitutional.

Another report is that M. de Freycinet has been approached with the view of his forming a Cabinet, and that he has promised to give his answer tomorrow.

Boulangists now claim to have seventy adherents in the Chamber of Deputies. Several other members are expected to follow the example of Deputy Meliot.

PESTH, Feb. 19.—The *Pesther Lloyd* declares that M. Floquet owes his defeat to his disinclination to pick a quarrel with Germany or Italy for the sake of giving Russia free play.

The paragraph is believed to have been inspired by Count Kalnoky, who is now in Pesth.

The Thunderer on Canadian Annexation.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Times*, referring to the debate in the Canadian Parliament, says:

There is no occasion for Canadians to begin to calculate the profit and loss of their connection with England. The real cause of their troubles is certainly not indifference to Canadian interests on the part of England. The cause will be found in well known exigencies of the Presidential election in the United States. We shall not anticipate what the Harrison Cabinet will do, but we may fairly hope that questions of immediate interest to Canada will be reconsidered without prejudice and with mutual good will.

The Election in Perthshire.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the Parliamentary election in the Eastern Division of Perthshire today Mr. Kinloch, the Gladstonian candidate, received 4,005 votes, and Mr. Boase, Unionist, 2,289. In the last election the Gladstonian candidate received 3,504 and the Unionist 2,195.

Notes from Other Lands.

The German Trade Congress assembled in Berlin yesterday.

Mr. Gladstone left Cannes yesterday for London. He is looking well.

The French Chamber of Deputies met yesterday and adjourned until Thursday.

The report that Gen. Boulanger would make a tour of Italy and Hungary is denied.

The Eiffel Tower is now 285 metres high. The work will be completed in two weeks.

M. Manetas, Grecian Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, has resigned. Other Cabinet changes are expected.

In well-informed Berlin circles it is reported that Gen. von Wittich will succeed Count von Schellendorf as Minister of War.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Charles Carroll Bonney of Chicago Elected President—Other Officers.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—The first session of the seventh annual convention of the Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States was called to order this forenoon by the Hon. Charles Carroll Bonney of Chicago, President of the league. Mr. Bonney addressed the convention briefly, setting forth the objects and aspirations of the league.

There are now about 1,000 leagues in the United States and one or two in Canada. An account was presented of the work of the leage in Chicago, which showed 1,119 prosecutions of liquor-dealers and 1,161 charges brought. A memorial from the same organization on Andrew Paxton, its late General Agent, was received. Toronto was fixed as the next place of meeting.

These officers were elected: President, Charles Carroll Bonney of Chicago; Vice-Presidents, Nelson J. Dingley of Maine; J. S. Crehoe, New Hampshire; the Rev. J. Frank Rhodes, Vermont; the Hon. Rufus S. Frost, Massachusetts; the Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., Rhode Island; Prof. Francis Wayland, LL. D., Connecticut; the Rev. C. A. Walworth and Noah Davis, New York; J. G. Foster, J. B. Richardson, and Thomas N. McCarty, New Jersey; Daniel Agnew and the Hon. Arthur M. Burton, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., Ohio; Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon and Jerome T. Cobb, Michigan; I. P. Rumsey, Illinois; I. C. Shaffer and Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana; J. B. Olin, Wisconsin; the Rt.-Rev. John Ireland, D. D., Minnesota; the Hon. L. S. Coffin, Iowa; T. H. Leavitt, Nebraska; John Mulvane, Kansas; A. H. Colquitt, Georgia; J. R. Dougall, Montreal; John J. MacLaren, Toronto; and J. M. Wallace, Colorado; Secretary, L. Edwin Dudley, Boston; Treasurer, William Barnes, Albany, N. Y.; Executive Committee—G. W. Wyman, Vermont; the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., New York; B. B. Johnson, Massachusetts; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., New York; Lewis D. Vail and John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania; John R. Walsh, Illinois; John Davis, M. D., Ohio; Gen. A. B. Nettleton of Minnesota; the Rev. Mitchell E. Gates, D. D., New Jersey; and Mr. James of Pennsylvania.

In the evening President Bonney delivered his annual address and was followed by Secretary Dudley of the Massachusetts League. At the close of the speeches the convention was adjourned for one year.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

MOVILLE, Feb. 19.—Arrived, the Anchoria from New York for Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Arrived, the Egyptian Monarch from London.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Arrived, the Emiliano from New Orleans.

ROUEN, Feb. 19.—Arrived, the Gwendoline from New Orleans.

A SAMSON IN HARNESS.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION.

Wonders of the Subtle, Mysterious Fluid Shown in a Thousand Powerful, Ingenious, and Delicate Forms of Apparatus—Light, Power, and Heat in Various Shapes—Concentrated Energy—Some of the Novelties—Proceedings of the Convention.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN discovered electricity over a hundred years ago, and now they are making light of it. So runs the old minstrel joke. They are making "light of it" at the Exposition Building, where the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association is being held. They are doing many other things with the mysterious fluid which B. Franklin abstracted from the clouds and corked up in a bottle. In fact, it would be easier to enumerate the things they are not doing.

A hundred dynamos with flying belts and swift-revolving armatures are generating electricity. Where does it come from? Where does it go to? What is it? Assembled in the convention hall were two hundred men with whom electricity and its applicability is a science, and yet not one of them can answer. They will tell you about "volts," and "amperes," and "ohms," and "internal resistance," "induction," and so on, until your brain reels, but there they stick.

What is more, they are not bothering themselves about such questions. They know that such a thing exists, that it is everywhere, that it is powerful. Their mission in life is to gird a harness about the unseen giant which will make him obey the touch of a child. The display now on exhibition is a demonstration of wonderful progress. It is difficult to realize that it has been made substantially within the last ten years. Electric lights had been made years before, but they were not practical. Ten years ago they could not compete with gas on any score. The best that had been produced was a spluttering, flickering arc lamp, dangerous to handle and unsightly to the eye.

BRILLIANT DECORATIONS.

What a contrast to the sight that greeted the assembled delegates as they filed into the convention hall!



THE CONVENTION HALL.

One of the art rooms had been set aside for that purpose and under the hands of an electrical artist converted into a chamber of dazzling beauty. Suspended from a huge canopy of dark blue material were 280 incandescent lamps, forming a rectangle, in the centre of which is placed a hexagonal star, composed of lamps of various colors artistically blended. The platform is surmounted by a green silk canopy. The silk is caught up in folds, from the edges of which are hung scores of lamps. The initial letters of the association, wrought in electric lamps of many shades, adorn the wall facing the audience. The effect is most pleasing. The room is fairly flooded with light, so soft and steady that the eye is not pained.

The north half of the Exposition Building is filled with the heavier products of electrical ingenuity. The development of this art has given origin to a hundred new industries, many of which are represented. Extending the entire length of the building is the track of the electric street railway car, illustrating the system now in use at Kansas City and other places. The Thompson-Houston motor is used. The power current is carried on an overhead wire. Connection is made with the motor by means of an arm rising from the roof of the car. This arm terminates with a small, broad flanged friction wheel which runs along the lower surface of the wire, being held firmly in position by a spring. The current thus taken from the wire is also utilized to operate a number of incandescent lights, which can be thrown into circuit any time the wheel is in contact with the wire. It is claimed that a speed of thirty miles an hour can easily be made. The car is under perfect control, the driver having power to reverse the current and the motor by means of a lever, thus stopping the car almost instantly.

CONDENSATION OF POWER.

A large crowd was massed around the Woodward Electric Company's exhibit of storage batteries. Fifty-two cells were ranged on five shelves. Wires extended in all directions, carrying a current which fed fifty or sixty incandescent lamps. In no department has better work been done than in that of storing electricity. It is easy to generate electricity which is used the instant it is created, but it is another thing to put it under lock and key and use a little whenever wanted. Yet the time is coming when a man can carry a hundred horse power of force in his vest pocket. They have it so now that one hundred horse power is confined in an area less than ten inches square. A battery of that size is now being used to run a street car in Brooklyn. When once charged with electricity it will pull a car and seventy passengers up and down hill for sixty hours. You don't have to feed it. It never gets sick. There is no slot to get stuck in. The cable never frayes or slips.

"That innocent looking thing," said Mr. Frank B. Trout, "will pull a street car at an expense of 80 cents a day. When the current is exhausted it takes about five hours to recharge it. I will explain how the batteries are made. We make a mold ten inches square, fill it with coarse salt, which is packed down firmly. The mold and the salt are then baked in an oven. When sufficiently hot a cover is fitted over the top, through a small hole in which molten lead is poured. The lead perculates through the salt to the bottom of the mold, gradually rising to the top. When cooled we have a solid block of lead and salt. This block is then sawed into slabs about a quarter of an inch in thickness. These slabs are immersed in hot water and the salt dissolved, leaving the lead porous. The little holes are then filled with oxide of lead, or red lead as it is more commonly called. The slabs are next put in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, connected with a dynamo, and allowed to remain for seventy hours, at the end of which time the oxide becomes a per-oxide, giving us a positive and negative current. A series of these slabs are then bound together, separated by rubber insulators, and immersed in sulphuric acid. They are then ready to be charged. Any number can be connected, and any required power thus obtained. These batteries will last for years without any attention or repair. We are now filling one order of 60,000 cells for street car motors."

USEFUL AND INGENIOUS NOVELTIES.

Electric motors with a capacity from one-twentieth of a horse power to ten-horse power were exhibited by the Detroit Motor Company. These delicate and perfect pieces of mechanism were operated by storage batteries. A diminutive motor weighing two pounds was attached to a dentist's drill, driving that instrument of torture at a speed of 2,800 revolutions a minute. Lathes, sewing-machines, and a number of devices requiring small power were in operation. A novel automatic starting switch attracted considerable attention from experts.

An electric bell-cord for passenger and freight trains was shown by the Western Electric Company of Chicago. A break in the train is followed by the ringing of bells in the engine, and, if required, every car in the train. There were a number of fine exhibits of glassware, globes, and reflectors by Eastern and Western firms. The latest and most attractive novelty is cut glass globes for incandescent lamps.



A RACE-TIMING ELECTRIC CLOCK.

The largest watch ever constructed was proudly exhibited by the Waltham Watch Company. It was designed to supersede the present methods of timing horse races, and in the opinion of turfmen will work a revolution in that department of turf science. A duplicate of the clock now at the exhibition has been tested and adopted by the Racing Association at Melbourne, Australia. The dial is three feet in diameter, a glossy black, against which the gold index hand shows in strong relief. The chronometer registers the fifths of a second, and is started and stopped by electricity. When adjusted ready for operation wires run from the clock—which is placed on the judges' stand, in view of the grand stand—to the fractions of a mile from which horses are started. The starter holds in his hand a knob containing a press-button. As the horses pass the starting point he presses the button, which starts the clock. As the first horse passes the judges' stand the timekeeper presses a similar button, closing the circuit and indicating the exact time. This clock has been purchased by the Washington Park Club, and will be given a thorough test at the spring meeting.

Some of the other notable features of the exhibition will be noticed in subsequent articles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Interesting Facts and Figures Concerning the Increased Use of Electricity.

The annual convention of the National Electrical Association was formally opened shortly after noon yesterday in the assembly room of the Exposition Building. It was called to order by President Duncan of Pittsburg. A brief address of welcome was made by City Electrician Barrett, who officiated in the absence of Mayor Roche from the city.

President Duncan responded on behalf of the association and then delivered his annual address. He referred in opening to the organization by a handful of men in this city five years ago this month of the movement from which has grown the large and powerful association now assembled in convention. At first arc lighting was the all-important question, then the problems of incandescent lighting; electrical distribution of power, first for stationary motor purposes and afterwards for the purpose of electrical locomotion, now perhaps the most important matter before the fraternity. A year ago there were about 4,000 electric stations and isolated plants in operation; now there were 6,067; an increase of 45.8 per cent. It was estimated a year ago that there were 175,000 arc lamps in daily use in the United States. At the present time 219,914 were in use, a gain of 34.3 per cent. The number of incandescent lamps in daily use had increased from 1,750,000 a year to 2,304,490, a gain of 49 per cent. The increase in capitalization in the electric light companies of the United States during the year had been $69,397,734. Comparative figures upon the electric railway industries showed that there were 34 roads in operation six months ago; that the number was now 53, a gain of 19, and that 44 new roads were now under construction. The mileage in operation had been increased during that period from 188 miles of single track to 294¾ miles.

Mr. Duncan then referred to the exhibit of electrical supplies and apparatus, a new departure of the association, saying: "We are gathered at the present time, gentlemen, not only for the purpose of seeing an exhibit of the latest form of electrical supplies, but principally for the purpose of listening to papers and discussions upon all important electrical questions, among them that of petroleum for fuel; materials of underground conduits in relation to the insulating materials of cables; the static charge on underground cables and attendant puncturing thereof; electric light stations as fire risks and municipal lighting. It seems eminently proper that the information gathered should be presented in this City of Chicago where the subject of underground electric lighting wires has been more practically carried out than perhaps in any other city in the world."

Arthur Stewart of Baltimore, Md., general counsel of the association, read the report of the Committee on Patent Legislation, announcing that the bill for organizing a Court of Patent Appeals, a measure in which the association is much interested, had been approved by the House Committee on Judiciary. The convention adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

OHIO SOCIETY BANQUET.

A Gathering of Distinguished Buckeyes at Delmonico's.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Covers were laid for 250 guests at the fourth annual banquet of the Ohio Society at Delmonico's tonight. Although no formal toasts had been arranged for the occasion it was expected that impromptu remarks on the characteristics and greatness of the Buckeye State would be made by such well known Ohioans as Senator John Sherman, Congressman McKinley, and others. The dinner was delayed some time in anticipation of the arrival of the two distinguished guests from Washington, and their failure to put in an appearance was the occasion of general regret.

President Wager Swayne occupied the seat of honor and did much by his ready delivery to fill the gap caused by the absence of Messrs. Sherman and McKinley. Prominent among those present were M. M. Boothman, A. C. Thompson, C. N. Bliss of the New England Society, C. H. Grosvenor, William Windom, Preston B. Plumb, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, S. S. Yoder, Stephen W. Dorsey, Richard Smith Jr., George Rutledge Gibson, Bernard Peters, Thomas Ewing, Gen. O. O. Howard, Dr. R. O. Doremus, John F. Plummer, John W. Jacobus, Cyrus Butler, R. C. Kimball, and Col. Frank C. Loveland.

Letters of regret were received from Joseph D. Taylor, W. S. Rosecrans, Robert C. Schenck, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Congressman Sunset Cox.

The dining-rooms were decorated with the American colors and the coat-of-arms of the State of Ohio was suspended over the President's chair. In his opening address President Swayne said that it was the purpose of the banquet to "revere the tenderest ties that had their origin in a common home."

A. Miner Griswold, editor of *Texas Siftings*, humorously told of his early experience as a lecturer in the wilds of Ohio, and Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, who had come from Washington expressly to attend the banquet, spoke at some length on and Buckeye State. He said that only the modest born Ohio men were left in the State. All others had emigrated to broader fields. Ohioans were too modest to be successful. He expected Gen. Harrison would recognize his own State in the distribution of prizes.

After brief addresses by Cornelius N. Bliss and Judge Thompson of Ohio, Gen. Pryor, in the absence of President John C. Calhoun of the Southern Society, paid a glowing tribute to the South. He spoke particularly in laudation of his own State, Virginia. There was not a man in the South, he said, who would wish if he could, to reshackle the feet of the negro or take the State out of the Union.

"Southerners," he added, "are here, gentlemen, to stay, and don't you forget it. If any attempt should be made to destroy the Union the survivors of Antietam and Gettysburg would be the first to raise their arms in her defense. You have elected a great grandson of Virginia to the Presidency. I was opposed to him because I am a Democrat, but I have faith in Gen. Harrison, and as an habitué of the race-course I believe in blood, and I feel confident he will make an exemplary President. I know be will treat the old South with consideration." Other remarks were made by the Hon. William Windom, Homer Lee, and Gen Howard.

POND'S EXTRACT.

The Universal Pain Destroyer.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC —FOR— INFLAMMATIONS —AND— HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS.

Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, CHILBLAINS, FROST BITES, WOUNDS, OLD SORES, ETC. - ETC. - ETC.

This remarkable curative has now been before the public for over forty years. No article, however meritorious, could exhibit a better record. It is supported by the medical faculty as a standard article, and quoted in the standard medical publications of the day.

No Family should be without **Pond's Extract.** It is a ready and sure physician, and will accomplish all it promises if the directions for its use are carried out.

It is no "cure all," though it certainly has a very extensive range of action. The long list of ailments it relieves and removes all proceed from but few sources, and can be summed up in the words **Inflammation** and **Hemorrhage.**

The wonderful sympathy existing between **Pond's Extract** and the human organism is shown in the fact that whenever there is an inflamed condition **Pond's Extract** arrests it at once and enables nature to do her work without interruption.

Then again, its marvelous power in stopping Hemorrhages has won for it the most grateful praise of thousands who have been cured and many whose lives have been saved through its wonderful healing power.

One of the strongest recommendations this remedy can possibly have is that it can be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate parts of the human body.

No harsh drugs enter into its composition. It is entirely non-poisonous when taken internally or applied externally, and so pure it will not stain the most delicate fabric.

Those who really become acquainted with **Pond's Extract are charmed with it, and it never loses its place in their estimation,** and out of the millions of bottles sold all over the world in the last forty years not one of complaint or dissatisfaction has come back, while the testimonials from the most respectable persons already received and still flowing in would fill volumes.

The reader has only to inquire of any user of the Extract to know of the truth of this representation.

Not a day passes without receiving some grateful acknowledgment, particularly from persons cured of the following diseases:

BURNS, WOUNDS, SORES, CATARRH, BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, STOMACH, AND WOMB, PILES, ALL PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ETC.

These afflictions are common, troublesome, and even dangerous, but the success of **Pond's Extract** in curing and immediately relieving them is strangely marvelous.

The Pond's Extract Company is always careful and prompt to supply any further information relative to the use of this wonderful remedy.

Used Internally and Externally. Prices, 50c, $1.00, and $1.75.

☞ Genuine in Bottles Only (Inclosed in Buff Wrappers).

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth-av., New York.

ONLY SIX DAYS LEFT.

WILDE'S $75,000 Sale.

Time is limited. Sale positively closes in six days. Your regrets by coming when it is too late will not avail anything or get the goods.

You have been notified, and the fault will be yours. Until then Children's Suits at $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00 that you have never been able to buy under $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, and $8.00. Do you realize it?

Boys' Suits in same value. Men's Suits at $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, etc.; never sold less than $12.00, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $25.00, and in some cases $30.00 and $33.00.

Spring and Winter Overcoats for Men, Boys, and Children—nearly the same reductions.

Curiosity-Seekers, Skeptics, and Unbelievers specially invited.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.

Cor. State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED............Manager.

PREDICTIONS FROM THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

Fair Weather and Variable Winds for Chicago and Vicinity Today.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Indications for twenty-four hours: For Illinois and Indiana, fair, colder, variable winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, except light snow along the lakes, colder, westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermom't'r	Maximum temper't're	Direction of wind.....	State of weather...	Precipitat'n for 8 hours
New York	30.20	28	32	W	Clear..	....
Washington, D. C.	30.28	30	34	N. W.	Clear..	....
Minnedosa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Medicine Hat	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.28	38	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Montrose	....	....	....	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.28	46	54	N.	Clear..	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.28	48	52	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.32	44	50	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.40	40	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La.	30.34	46	50	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.34	46	48	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.46	30	34	N. W.	Clear..	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.46	22	24	N. W.	Clear..	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.20	18	20	S. W.	Cl'udy	.12
Oswego, N. Y.	30.10	20	20	S. W.	Snow..	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.16	18	20	W	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	30.30	16	24	S. W.	Snow..	....
Cleveland, O.	30.34	16	20	W	Clear..	....
Sandusky, O.	30.34	14	12	S. W.	Clear..	....
Toledo, O.	30.36	12	18	W	Clear..	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.30	14	20	S. W.	Clear..	....
Alpena, Mich.	30.16	18	22	N. W.	Snow..	.06
Green Bay, Wis.	30.32	10	12	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.28	16	22	W	Snow..	.02
Marquette, Mich.	30.22	8	14	N. W.	Clear..	.10
Port Huron, Mich.	30.26	14	20	S. W.	Clear..	....
Chicago	30.38	10	16	S. W.	Clear..	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.38	8	12	W	Clear..	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.36	−2	8	W	Clear..	....
St. Paul, Minn.	....	..	..	....	....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.46	0	6	W	Clear..	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.10	12	14	W	Fair..	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.52	8	12	N. W.	Clear..	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.48	4	12	W	Clear..	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.48	30	32	N.	Clear..	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.52	10	16	N. W.	Clear..	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.52	20	24	N. W.	Clear..	....
Springfield, Mo.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.58	10	16	N.	Clear..	....
Huron, Dak.	30.58	−2	−2	W	Clear..	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.56	2	6	N. W.	Clear..	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.52	−22	−10	S.	Clear..	....
St. Vincent	30.40	−18	−10	S. W.	Clear..	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.40	−6	2	S. W.	Clear..	....
Fort Buford	30.25	7	8	S. W.	Clear..	....
Helena, Mont.	30.24	24	26	W	Clear..	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.42	0	12	W	Clear..	.06
Denver, Colo.	30.44	10	16	S. E.	Clear..	.01
Dodge City, Kas.	....	....	....	....	....	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.16	48	48	N.	Clear..	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.40	28	32	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.42	34	....	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
*San Francisco	30.36	42	....	S. E.	Clear..	....

*Morning reports.

The Best Natural Aperient.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under the names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a **RED DIAMOND.**

TRADE MARK.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

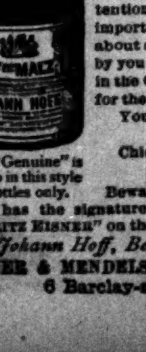
THE GENUINE

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

THE BEST NUTRITIVE TONIC

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nursing Mothers, and Weak and Debilitated.

Put up in this style of Bottles only.



The "Genuine" is put up in this style of Bottles only.

I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the past five years in my private practice, and have found it to be the best health-restoring beverage and tonic nutritive known. I have found it especially good for persons convalescing from fever, in cases of dyspepsia, for mother's nursing, and in cases of weakly children, and also in lung troubles. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and about a million of bottles imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom-House satisfactorily for the past five years.

Yours respectfully,

W. W. LAMB, M. D.,

Chief Drug Inspector

U. S. Port Philadelphia.

Beware of imitations. The "Genuine" has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" and "MORITZ EISNER" on the neck of every bottle.

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Full 24 inches wide, fine assortment,

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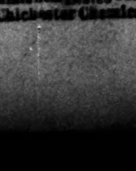
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Excellent Goods.

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They're going by hundreds daily—the goods, the price, and the work do it. Thousands of our best dressy citizens wearing them. They're the same character of goods you'll find at high-class tailors for $8, $10, $12, and $14—our prices remain $5, $6.50, and $8.00—and made to measure.

All kinds of good, warm, lined Gloves for little money.

Don't miss the chance on Socks at 25c—never offered better goods for that price.

Just a dollar or two or three invested in a Cap—gives comfort.

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500 Doz. More of Those—Famous— QUICK-SELLING TIDIES

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Fac-Simile of our 10c Tidy.

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MORE STARS ON THE FLAG.

THE CONFERREES ON THE TERRITORIAL BILL HAVE AGREED.

Two Dakotas, Washington, and Montana May Have Representatives in the Regular Session of the Fifty-first Congress—Probable Defeat of the Direct Tax Bill by a "Pocket" Veto—Proceedings of Congress—Other News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—After many hours' consultation the conferrees on the omnibus Territorial bill reached a conclusion at 6 o'clock this evening, and tonight Messrs. Platt and Springer were preparing the report to accompany the return of the bill to the two Houses tomorrow. The bill as agreed to by the conferrees fixes the names of the two Dakotas as North Dakota and South Dakota. The people of South Dakota are to vote May 14 upon the adoption of the Sioux Falls Constitution, and the location of the Capital is to be settled by election. The same date the residents of North Dakota, Washington, and Montana may vote for the election of delegates to constitutional conventions and for a full list of State officers. The first Tuesday in October the people may vote upon the constitutions proposed by the conventions, and, if adopted, after the President's proclamation to that effect, the Governor of each may order an election of members of the Legislature and of Representatives in Congress. The Legislatures may meet and elect two Senators each in time to take their seats at the beginning of the first regular session of the Fifty-first Congress, in December next, at which time the Representatives shall also be admitted to seats. These provisions apply also to the Senators and Representatives of South Dakota.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL.

The conference report on the bill to repay the direct tax was presented in the House today by Mr. Caswell, who said that Mr. Oates of Alabama had refused to sign the report. Mr. Oates was not present and Mr. Caswell submitted the report, and this fact was called to Mr. Caswell's attention; but that gentleman said that in view of the necessity for early action on the conference report he must demand the previous question. Then the famous deadlock of last session was recalled. Mr. Crisp raised the question of consideration and Mr. Rogers of Arkansas, Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, in quick succession, interjected motions to adjourn, to take a recess, and to adjourn until Thursday. Finding that it would be impossible to secure a vote on the conference report today Mr. Caswell withdrew the matter from the consideration of the House, announcing that he would call it up tomorrow.

There is a suspicion in the minds of the friends of the bill that the opposition to the reception of the conference report was the result of an intimation from the President that he would prefer not to have to choose between an approval of the bill or a direct veto. If action on the bill is delayed beyond tomorrow, or if there should be a failure on the part of the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills to deliver the bill to the President before next Thursday, the way will be open to a "pocket veto," or, in other words, the President may avail himself of his constitutional right to hold the bill ten days, which would carry it over the 4th of March, when it could not be signed, and would therefore fail.

In the Senate Mr. Vest's motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on the bill was agreed to last Saturday was, after considerable debate, rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 48.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Representative Lafoon, from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, today reported to the House a substitute for the bill introduced early last session by Representative C. R. Breckinridge providing for the creation in the War Department of a Bureau of Harbors and Waterways to undertake all river and harbor improvements. The substitute provides for the creation of such a department, to be officered by a corps of United States civil engineers, composed of an equal number of military officers and civilians. The report says the theory of the present bill is to provide an advisory as well as an administrative agency. The country is divided into districts or divisions, each embracing certain related works, or groups of works, and in charge of a division engineer. Several divisions are to be embraced in the proposed department, which is to be under an advisory board, and this board is to make the final recommendations to Congress through the Secretary of War. The bill reported today is supposed to meet the objections urged against the original bill.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Senate today proceeded to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Among the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations and agreed to by the Senate was one appropriating $35,000 for a viaduct at Rock Island, Ill., one-half to be reimbursed by the City of Rock Island. The Senate amendment to pay to Mrs. Waite $8,740, the balance of one year's salary of the late Chief Justice Waite, encountered considerable opposition, but was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 16. The Senators voting in the negative were: Bate, Berry, Blodgett, Brown, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, George, Gorman, Harris, Morgan, Plumb, Reagan, Vest, and Walthall. The amendment appropriating $40,000 each for statues of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and Gen. John A. Logan in Washington was agreed to, and Mr. Daniel gave notice that after all the committee amendments were disposed of he would offer a similar amendment for a statue to Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. Mr. Plumb gave notice of an amendment making honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows and children eligible for appointment, transfer, and promotion, subject only to such examination as may be prescribed by heads of departments, and without competitive examination.

UNCONFIRMED NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Harris interrupted the reading of the bill to call attention to the large number of unconfirmed nominations. He held it to be as much the duty of the President to make nominations to fill official vacancies as to perform any other official duty, and as much the duty of the Senate to consider and confirm or reject such nominations as to perform any other Senatorial duty. He recalled the fact that President Arthur had, after the Presidential election of 1884, sent to the Senate 612 nominations, all of which were confirmed except twenty, and that President Hayes had, after the Presidential election of 1880, sent to the Senate 680 nominations, nearly all of which were confirmed. In view of these facts he moved that the Senate do proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion was rejected by a party vote—yeas 24, nays 26. "I shall give the Senate an opportunity to vote on this motion every day to the end of the session," said Mr. Harris. To which Mr. Edmunds replied ironically, "That is right."

Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which went over till tomorrow, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the sugar division in the Appraiser's office of the New York Custom-House is now in charge of John S. McElwee; whether charges have lately been made against McElwee affecting his personal character and conduct; whether such charges have been investigated by Special Agent Tichenor; if so, to furnish a copy of the testimony taken and of the report made. Also to inform the Senate whether McElwee has been previously dismissed on charges made affecting his personal character.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-Office Appropriation bill. The pending motion offered by Mr. Cannon to strike out the paragraph regulating salaries of assistant postmasters was lost.

Mr. Adams of Illinois offered an amendment fixing the salary of the Assistant Postmaster at Chicago at $3,200. Rejected.

Mr. Cannon moved to reduce the minimum salary of stenographers to postmasters from $1,200 to $800. He thought that the latter sum was sufficient to be paid to persons just entering the service. It was rejected.

TIMBER CUTTING IN WISCONSIN.

A special agent on timber depredations of the General Land Office and a clerk from the Indian Bureau have been detailed to investigate the cutting of timber from the several Indian reservations under the jurisdiction of the La Pointe, Wis., agency. The United States District Attorney for the Northern Wisconsin District has been directed by the Department of Justice, in consequence of information furnished by the Secretary of the Interior, to institute criminal and civil proceedings against all persons found to have unlawfully cut or removed standing timber from any of these reservations. His attention is especially directed to alleged unlawful operations on the Fond du Lac reservation.

A PARODY ON LEGISLATION.

The session of the House tonight was a perfect parody on legislation. It was called for the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. The first bill called up was one appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a monument at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, to the memory of the victims of the prison ships. Mr. Kilgore raised the point of no quorum against this measure and it was withdrawn. Mr. Felix Campbell of New York, irritated at the defeat, by one man, of a measure in which he was specially interested, determined that no measure called up should receive favorable consideration. Consequently, as each measure was called to the attention of the House, Mr. Campbell raised the point of no quorum against it, and it was withdrawn.

TO ENTERTAIN CANADIANS.

In the House today Representative Butterworth introduced for reference a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the several members of the Parliament of Canada and the Premiers and Cabinets of the several provinces to visit the United States May 1, 1889, and be the guests and partakers of the hospitality of the people of the United States. An appropriation of $150,000 is made to carry out the provisions of the resolution, and a joint committee of the House and Senate is provided for to receive and entertain the Nation's guests.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Albert J. Kelley of Indiana, Chief of the Assignment Division in the Patent Office, has been dismissed.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has decided to recommend the appointment of W. H. Markham of Pasadena, Cal., as manager of the Pacific Coast Home for Volunteer Soldiers. Mr. Markham was a member of the Forty-ninth Congress.

The Senate's special committee on the President's letter relating to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads today decided to ask that the Union Pacific Funding bill be recommitted to the committee. This action precludes the possibility of accomplishing any legislation on the subject this session.

YATES' BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

All the Women Will Wear Low Gowns at the Drawing-Room.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Feb. 18.—There will be a large drawing-room next Tuesday. The whole of the diplomatic corps are to be received by the Queen on this occasion, and there will be a crowded attendance of the "entrée" people, so that the ordinary presentations will be made to the Princess of Wales. I understand the second drawing-room of the season will be held by the Princess of Wales about March 20, while the third and fourth will be held by the Queen herself in May. The permission to wear demi-toilet at the drawing-room is so qualified that, instead of giving satisfaction, it is creating greater heartburnings than any royal edict for many years. As a matter of fact, every lady who wished to attend a drawing room hitherto has always, on the production of a medical certificate to the effect that her health would admit of her appearing in a low bodice, received royal permission to come in a high body. Many ladies—Mrs. Goschen, Lady Carnarvon, Mrs. W. H. Smith, and others—have for years enjoyed this privilege. Had the announcement merely stated that delicate health was a sufficient reason for asking to forego low dress hundreds of ladies would have taken advantage of it. But when such an excuse is impossible and the alternative offered is infirmity or old age there is not a sufficient number of English women courageous enough to accept it. I hear from all the court dressmakers that nearly every one is going as usual in a low gown.

BISMARCK VEXED.

Prince Bismarck is much annoyed at the talked of marriage of the Czarowitz to Princess Alix of Hesse. There seems little doubt, however, that it will come off. The difficulty of finding a wife for the heir of all the Russias was great, owing to the change of religion such a marriage entails. The marriage will take place probably during the summer. It will be celebrated in St. Petersburg when the bride is formally admitted into the orthodox Greek Church. The Princess Alix is not so beautiful as her sister, the Grand Duchess Serge, but is a pleasing, graceful, bright girl.

TRAGEDY OF PRINCE RUDOLF.

The Crown Prince Rudolf was never the same after he had been informed that his wife could not again become a mother. He was feverishly anxious to have a son. Probably the depression from which he suffered after the long illness of the Archduchess Stephanie was increased by the knowledge that his cousins, the presumptive heirs, sons of Archduke Charles, are wretched, brainless creatures, who inherit many of the qualities of their maternal grandfather, King Bomba of Naples. The Crown Prince rapidly degenerated, lost all literary and scientific tastes, plunged into intrigues of a most disreputable and contaminating kind, and took to drinking hard. A head-splitting mixture of champagne and cognac was his favorite tipple. During the last years of his life he acted when he was out hunting as if mad or drunk. He discovered a great fondness for society, and finally became thoroughly impressed with the idea that there was a curse upon his race and the madness in his blood was doomed to end like his cousin, the late King of Bavaria. There had been frequent violent quarrels between the Prince and the Princess of late. For years they had lived in incessant squabbling, and rarely met, unless on state occasions, except for a battle. The Emperor had lately become aware of the lamentable habits into which his son had fallen. Only a few days before the catastrophe he informed the Prince that he was to be sent to Searajeno as Governor of Bosnia, there to remain in dreary exile until he had seriously applied himself, in the language of the ecclesiastical court, to the correction and reformation of his manners and excesses. The Crown Prince died deeply in debt, although his income was £150,000 a year and his residences were kept up for him. Nobody can discover what he did with the money. The apparent expenses of his living were moderate. There are rumors that large sums have been paid in connection with his intrigues. A lady who is well known in Vienna is said to have received a million florins, about £80,000, for her services in facilitating one bonne fortune.

BISMARCK'S DECLINE.

An ingenious rumor was set afloat last week that Count Waldersee will succeed Prince Bismarck at an early date. It is not likely that Prince Bismarck's functions will ever pass entirely to a single successor, but the rumor has some color in the fact that Prince Bismarck feels himself to be nearing the end of his work, and that his young, imperious master now and then chafes at the Chancellor's authority. A significant little anecdote was related in Berlin not long ago. The Prince called at the palace, and, finding the Emperor engaged, took advantage of his old familiarity with the house to make his way to the nursery. The imperial children asked him to join in their romps. The veteran statesman naturally preferred to play them a dance tune on the piano. In the midst of this pretty idyll enters William II. With something more than a jest he observed that the Prince, not content with having made three generations of Hohenzollerns dance to his tune, must needs begin to train a fourth generation betimes.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Scotland has been a triumphal progress in every sense of the word. His extraordinary activity, versatility, and eloquence have entirely carried his Scotch audiences off their feet, and, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, who has won all hearts by her beauty and charm, he may certainly claim to have made an impression there hardly surpassed by Mr. Gladstone during the historical campaign of Midlothian. It is recognized in political circles that Mr. Chamberlain has been throwing out feelers during the last week with the object of effecting a junction with the main body of his party. The speech delivered at the house dinner of the Glasgow Liberal Club has attracted particular attention. His declaration that the extent of the differences in the Liberal party had been much exaggerated, and that the differences themselves admit of reconciliation, was assuredly not uttered without a strong motive. Some people say that Mr. Chamberlain has had enough of walking under the Conservative umbrella. On the other hand, the Gladstonians are bitter toward him and vow that he shall never return. If, however, Mr. Gladstone should write a signal it would have to be obeyed. In any case the speech of Wednesday last was ominous.

EDMUND YATES.

The Best Is Cheapest.

Accident insurance is undoubtedly a good thing if you get a good article. Make no mistake, but get the best on the market, which is a policy in the National Benefit Association of Indianapolis. H. N. Anable, Agent, 67 Exchange Building.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

THE "GENTLEMEN'S MEETING" A PRONOUNCED FIZZLE.

Five of the Roads Refuse to Sign, and the "Persuasion Committee" Reports Its Failure to Persuade—An Adjournment Taken Until Today—Charges by the Minnesota Commissioners in Regard to the Posting and Publishing of Rates Under Investigation.

The result of yesterday's "gentlemen's meeting" at the Grand Pacific fully demonstrated the correctness of THE TRIBUNE'S predictions—namely: that the roads which have heretofore declined to become parties to the agreement, with the exception of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which was whipped into line a few days ago, would hold out to the end.

It was expected that all the roads named in the agreement, with the probable exception of the Illinois Central, would be represented at this meeting. But to the great disappointment of the "gentlemen" it was found that besides the Illinois Central the Burlington & Northern, Wisconsin Central, Fort Scott & Gulf, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas were not represented. The "Persuasion Committee," appointed at the last meeting to secure the signatures of the Presidents of all the roads, reported its ill-success with the "gentlemen" of the above named five roads. Two of these, the committee reported, appeared to favor the new arrangement, but the other three peremptorily declined to become parties to the agreement on the ground that they had no faith in the movement and that it was calculated to injure their interests.

President Charles Francis Adams of the Union Pacific said the adoption of the agreement was absolutely necessary if many of the Western roads were to be kept out of bankruptcy. He said the agreement was not as strong as it might be, but it was the best that could be adopted at present. The feeling prevailed in financial circles in the East that the adoption of the agreement would remedy most of the existing evils from which the railroads were suffering and that it would restore confidence among investors in railroad securities. He suggested that the roads which have signed the agreement agree to put it in effect regardless of the action of the five unrepresented roads. He thought those roads would soon find out that their objections were groundless and would before long come into the combination.

President Perkins of the Burlington and other "gentlemen" did not coincide with President Adams' views. While they admitted the necessity of such an agreement to bring about a restoration of confidence, yet they did not think they could afford to agree to carry out the agreement unless all of the roads named in the agreement, and especially the Illinois Central and the Fort Scott & Gulf, had agreed to be bound by the same rules and regulations. If the agreement was carried into effect with the above named roads left out the latter would enjoy a great advantage over their competitors, even if they did maintain the rates.

The shippers and merchants would favor those roads and discriminate against those in the association. They thought the desire to gain such advantage was mostly responsible for the refusal of some of the roads to become parties to the agreement.

AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TODAY.

It was deemed inadvisable to take any definite action until the Presidents of the unrepresented roads had been consulted by telegraph as to the course they proposed to pursue. Consequently the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It appears from the report of the committee to secure signatures and the subsequent discussion thereon that the assent of the following companies only is necessary to the final organization of this association—viz.: The Chicago, Burlington & Northern and Wisconsin Central so far as the traffic to the Northwest is concerned; the Illinois Central so far as the traffic of the West is concerned; and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas so far as the traffic of the South is concerned.

"Therefore it is voted that Messrs. Holcomb, Winter, and Truesdale be a committee to communicate with the officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern and Wisconsin Central and obtain if possible the assent of these companies; also, that Messrs. Newman, McNulta, and Howe be a committee to communicate with the officers of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to obtain if possible the assent of these companies; that Messrs. Adams, McMullin, and How be a committee to communicate with the officers of the Illinois Central and obtain if possible the assent of that company.

"Voted, That the said committee be instructed to act immediately and to report the results of their action to an adjourned regular meeting to be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow [today]."

The above named committees held conferences yesterday afternoon and drafted dispatches that were at once sent to the Presidents of the roads named in the resolution. Up to last evening no answers had been received. The adjournment until 2 o'clock this afternoon is due to the fact that the directors of the Illinois Central meet in New York this morning, when the question whether the President of the company shall be directed to sign the agreement will be acted upon. Some hope is entertained that the Illinois Central directors will vote in favor of the proposition, but parties supposed to be well posted claim that the company will hold out to the last, and they say all hope of their joining the combination has been destroyed by the bitter attacks made during the last few days in the organs of the bankers' and speculators' clique in New York upon President Fish and Vice-President Harriman. If the Illinois Central should conclude to join another attempt will be made to carry the agreement into effect without the other roads, but it will hardly prevail, as the assent of the Burlington & Northern and the Wisconsin Central to the agreement is as much needed as that of the Illinois Central. With the above named two roads outside the combination the other Northwestern roads could not possibly maintain the rates as provided for by the agreement.

The Northwestern traffic might be excluded from the operation of the agreement, but the Western traffic is more or less affected by the rates made on the Western, and consequently an arrangement that does not cover the Northwestern traffic could not be carried out for any length of time. If the Illinois Central declines to join even the attempt to make the agreement apply only to Western and Southwestern traffic will have to be abandoned.

POSTING AND PUBLISHING RATES.

Charges by the Minnesota Commissioners Under Investigation.

The Minnesota Railroad Commissioners a few weeks ago entered complaints before the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, Wisconsin Central, Chicago, Burlington & Northern, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago Burlington & Quincy, charging them with violation of the Inter-State Commerce law regarding the posting and publishing of rates. These complaints were given a preliminary hearing in St. Paul by Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Cooley and Morrison about two weeks ago, but the examination could not be completed, owing to the failure of the representatives of most of the roads to put in an appearance. The hearing of these complaints was resumed in this city yesterday by Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Cooley and Morrison. The Minnesota Railroad Commissioners were on hand and so were the representatives of all the roads in question. Ex-Gov. Austin, one of the Minnesota Commissioners, opened proceedings by charging the railroads with violation of the law, inasmuch as they failed to file tariffs and schedules at their various stations in such form as would enable a man of ordinary intelligence without expert knowledge to obtain information unaided as to the rates between the stations. As he understood the law, and he desired the Inter-State Commissioners to rule on the question, it was obligatory on railroad companies to publish at each of their stations rates not only to and from the stations involved, but also at the intermediate stations and between all stations on their lines, so that any one could by going to any one of the stations ascertain definitely the rates between all stations on that line. Thus by going to a certain station on the Northwestern in the Michigan Peninsula information could be obtained without difficulty as to the rates prevailing between any two stations in Dakota. He was aware of the fact that the present system of making rates by the railroads would not admit of such publication and posting of rates, and for that reason he urged that such changes be instituted by the railroads in their methods of making rates as would bring about the result required by law.

The replies of the railroad officials varied in their character. Traffic Manager H. C. Wicker of the Chicago & Northwestern declared it to be absolutely impracticable to either publish rates or construct tariffs in the manner suggested by ex-Gov. Austin. He did not believe the law required the publication of tariffs in the manner suggested. President Stickney of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway stated that under the present adjustment of rates it would be impossible to convey to the public the information in any manner that would admit of the ordinary individual obtaining the desired information unaided. The large number of rates precluded their arrangement in any simple form, easy of access to everybody. He believed that much could be done in simplifying the adjustment of rates, if all lines in interest would work together to that end.

Assistant General Manager Tucker of the Milwaukee & St. Paul said he did not believe the law required the publication of tariffs as contended by the Minnesota Railroad Commissioners. He believed that the tariffs and rates of the St. Paul Road were so issued and published at the various stations on its line as to admit of the general public obtaining at each of the stations full and complete information as to the rates between that station and all other stations on the St. Paul system. The officials of the other roads will be heard today, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.

Judge Cooley said the object of the commission was to determine whether the forms of the present rate sheets give to the public the information to which they are entitled; whether the rate sheets issued were printed and published as required by law; and whether the roads did not in some instances put rates in force before they had been duly published. He said the commission also wanted to discover in what manner the roads were accustomed to give notice of an advance of rates and whether such notice complies with the law; also whether, when joint rates are agreed upon, they are properly filed with the commission; and whether joint rates in whole or in part should be published.

At the conclusion of this investigation the Commissioners intend to investigate charges preferred against several of the roads east and west from Chicago by Chicago shippers, averring that the through rates are so manipulated by fraudulent billing and other irregular and unlawful practices as to cut the rates seriously, and that this manipulation is being done in the interest of a few favored parties, thus discriminating against other shippers. The documentary evidence submitted is voluminous, and in several instances appears to be conclusive proof of willful violation of the law. Judge Cooley said it was quite probable that criminal proceedings would have to be instituted against some of the implicated parties.

Wisconsin Central and Northern Pacific.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—For some time past a cloud of mystery has enveloped movements in and about headquarters here of the Wisconsin Central Road. A month ago it leaked out that several months before Charles L. Colby, President of the company, had resigned his office and that his brother, J. L. Colby had been elected to fill the vacancy. Since his resignation ex-President Colby has remained in the East in close communion, it is said, with Henry Villard and other Northern Pacific magnates. Now comes the whispered rumor that Mr. Colby only resigned the Presidency of the Wisconsin Central Road to accept that of the Northern Pacific, which it is understood will be tendered to him. With this rumor comes also a revival of the long-standing one that the Northern Pacific would swallow up the Wisconsin Central. When asked as to the renewed rumor a few days ago the present President, Mr. Colby, declared, as usual, that he knew nothing about it whatever and that he did not believe it. Whatever may or may not be the knowledge possessed at Central headquarters, all the Central's engines that go to the shops at Waukesha for repairs come out bearing the newly painted and bright letters, "N. P. R. R." What this means if it does not mean that the Northern Pacific is about to gobble up the Central system is a question that cannot be harmoniously answered by the present powers that be in their frequent denials of the rumor.

Talking to the Commissioners.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Prominent officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road and of the Rock Island Road held a conference with the Railroad Commissioners today. Their meeting was for the purpose of seeing what attitude the Commissioners would take toward them and what concessions might be expected. The Burlington people did most of the talking today, being represented by General Traffic Manager Ripley and General Freight Agent Paul Morton. They assured the Commissioners that if there were no reduction in Iowa rates they should have to reduce the inter-State rates accordingly, and that meant severe loss. While not asking specifically for the Illinois Commissioners' rate, Mr. Morton said that they would like reductions that would practically put them on the same basis. Tomorrow the Rock Island men will be heard.

A State Shippers' Association.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At a meeting today of the Dubuque shippers it was resolved to coöperate with the shippers in the other trade centres of Iowa in the formation of a State association with local subdivisions. A bureau officer will be employed, with headquarters in Des Moines. Fred Wildsen of Davenport will be the Secretary. It will be his duty to see that the State railroad laws are enforced, to file complaints with the Commissioners, and endeavor to obtain equitable rates. The shippers, through the bureau, will act as a unit in securing concessions from the corporations. The main object of the local association will be the obtaining of favorable rates from the East.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association of the United States will be held in New York City today.

At a meeting of the Western Railway Club held in the Phenix Building yesterday the important subject of "Axles for 60,000 Pound Cars" was discussed, G. W. Rhodes of the Burlington opening the discussion. The subject of "Tender Trucks" was also discussed, John Hickey of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western beginning the discussion.

Taking effect March 1, 1889, the Kansas Central Railroad and the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railway lines will be detached from the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific and operated as the Leavenworth Division of the Union Pacific system. W. H. Baldwin Jr. has been appointed Manager of the Leavenworth Division, with headquarters at Leavenworth.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications nor decide bets.]

Credit to Whom Credit Is Due.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of last Wednesday (13th), you ascribe to the La Salle Club the honor of inaugurating the observance of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

While I do not wish to take away any honor that belongs to our favorite West Side organization, yet the truth of history demands that honor be given to whom honor is due, and the fact is that more than one year ago, Mr. Frank Fairman, the first President of Lincoln Council No. 68, National Union, conceived the idea of popularizing the celebration of the birthday of our martyred President and took the first steps to induce the National Union, an order which teaches lessons of sound patriotism, to take the initiative in this direction, by persuading his council to have a public demonstration at Central Music Hall for that purpose, stating that he desired to popularize this day by enabling the masses of the people to do honor to the memory of this great son of Illinois.

This was done, and he again devoted his energies this year to another popular celebration of the day, at the same place, which was largely attended.

His efforts have taken root in the hearts of the people and the celebration last year in the City of Chicago has been succeeded this year by like celebrations all over our common country, and it now looks as if the birthday of Lincoln would be, by law, declared a National holiday; and to Mr. Fairman is due the honor of having first started the ball in the right direction.

Satisfied that you desire to do simple justice to all, I ask the insertion of this communication in your valuable journal. W. P. MCCABE.

A Plea for the Police.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see the Ethical Society listened last Sunday to a lecture on the "Life and Works of Mazzini" by Mr. Lloyd. Somehow or other he wandered away from sunny Italy to Chicago, and from Mazzini to William Madden, thief. I clip this from a newspaper report:

"He spoke of the despotic methods of the Hungarian police, and said the same methods were attempted in Chicago, but were prevented by the fearlessness of one paper and a righteous Judge, who stood with the flaming sword of justice and protected the rights of the people. [Applause.] He said the Chicago police had even attempted what the Hungarians would not dream of trying—to know what was in people's minds, and act on this assumption. [Great applause.]"

Now I know that the policemen of this city are not club men, Chesterfields, nor dudes. They are not lawyers, moral reformers, nor saints. They are chosen, not because of their fitness to become members of the Ethical Society, but because of their stalwart ability to disperse a riotous mob and arrest thieves, garroters, and burglars. Considering the rough elements in this city—Anarchists, agitators, thieves, penitentiary scum, and convicts shipped here by European countries, all eager for tumults and for prey—I wonder that our policemen are able to do as well as they do and to get along without making more mistakes. Sometimes they blunder, and then the papers scold them without much mercy.

But what balderdash it is to talk about a Judge standing with "the flaming sword of justice" between a thief and the jail. Capt. Aldrich arrested the two Madden brothers and held them to get the evidence of their guilt. A Judge came along with his "flaming sword" and ordered their release. But a few days later one of the brothers was caught in the act of breaking into a house and is now locked up in jail therefor. As the Judge can help him no more why does not Mr. Lloyd come to the rescue with his "flaming sword"? Why does not he go on the bail of this "oppressed victim of police brutality" and thus secure him his "rights." It is an easy thing to talk to the Ethical Society about the "wrongs" of the caught thief Madden, but it seems to me it would be more practical and would please Madden more to bail him out and allow him to prosecute his natural right to rob and steal which Mr. Lloyd apparently thinks the police have shamelessly interfered with. I have a higher opinion of a "friend of the people" when he does something for the oppressed than when he stops at telling what others have done for them.

As for the police I guess they can stand Mr. Lloyd's stern condemnation. They will still protect him against sneak-thieves, sandbaggers, burglars, and murderers, and will guard his property against robbers in the future as they have done in the past. COMMON SENSE.

A Land Flowing with Milk and Honey.

PHŒNIX, Ari., Feb. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have many inquiries as to the climate of Phœnix and for general information as to its future prospects. Phœnix is now the Capital of the Territory, and the Legislature is now in session, using for its sittings the new city hall, built last year and situated in the centre of the city. The building is all that could be desired for the purpose for which it is now used. The Governor and other Territorial officers have moved here and are settled in their respective quarters, and the governmental business is moving on with accustomed regularity.

There has been great rejoicing on account of the removal of the Capital to Phœnix. The hotels are filled, and the general business of the city has been enlivened, and many visitors are in the city.

There is a general expectation that with the incoming Republican Administration a change will be made at an early day in the administration of public affairs, and it is the hope and expectation that President Harrison will seek among the citizens of Arizona for a person suitable for the Chief Executive officer for the Territory; and the name of Col. William Christy of this city will be laid before the President with a strong recommendation from the citizens of Southern Arizona that he may be appointed Governor. Should this appointment be made it would be creditable to the Administration and secure an intelligent management of the Territorial business. No man is better acquainted with the needs of the Territory and none more capable of administering its affairs in a satisfactory manner. It is now about twenty months since the city was connected with the outer world by rail—by a branch road thirty miles in length connecting with the Southern Pacific at Maricopa. At an early day a road will be completed giving a northern connection with the Atlantic & Pacific, and probably by two lines—one from Flagstaff and another from Prescott. Still another, it is expected, will give a direct line east and west through the valley either by the Chicago & Rock Island or Santa Fé. This when completed will be the route from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the shortest route and the most desirable between the oceans. This valley will then be the most productive of all kinds of tropical fruits of any portion of America, and the finest climate for a winter residence.

The two roads passing through the Territory from east to west—to wit: the Atlantic & Pacific and Southern Pacific—pass through desert nearly or quite the entire distance, while through this valley there will be 200 miles of the finest country and climate in the world.

As to the climate, I believe it the best in the world for nine months in the year—no winter—with fresh and new vegetables every day, roses in bloom out of doors, and with strawberries, green peas, new potatoes, cauliflowers, cabbage, onions, and turnips on the table the winter through, and all grown out of doors. No fogs, but a healthy and bracing, invigorating climate—a climate that permits and invites to outdoor exercise continually. All kinds of live stock live upon the pastures and thrive the winter through. No barns or stabling are necessary.

T. L. MILLER.

An Interesting Case Decided.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today rendered a decision in a case of unusual interest. Property interests of $15,000 were involved, and the question of descent depended upon the determination of the question as to who died first in a fire in which seven persons perished. The testator, a man of 80 years, willed his property to his son if the son survived him. The testator, son, and son's family were burned in a fire during the night. In the litigation following the testator's blood relatives contested, but the Supreme Court holds that the son's wife and children died last and that the property reverts to the maternal grandparents in consequence.

Wausau's Police Chief Exonerated.

WAUSAU, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The court has for the last two days been occupied with the case of the Rev. Mr. Davis, pastor of the Methodist church, charged by John Whalen, ex-Police Chief, with criminal libel. The court finds that the sensational stories told by Kate Bushnell and published in a Chicago paper concerning the Wausau dives and the Chief of Police were false in every particular and fully exonerates ex-Chief Whalen. The court, however, finds no proof that Davis published anything maliciously with intent to libel Whalen. Davis was discharged.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Yesterday morning Melvin Beall was found frozen to death near Warrensburg, Ill.

The funeral of the four victims of the Silvers tragedy took place at Adrian, Mich., at 2 p. m. yesterday.

Robert G. Smith, a stock dealer of Galena, Ill., assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $7,500; assets unknown.

The Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association will meet at Augusta today. Gov. Hoard will deliver an address Thursday.

Charles H. Cottrell, a noted horse-thief, was sentenced yesterday at Galesburg, Ill, to eight years' confinement in Joliet penitentiary.

At Columbus, Ind., yesterday, James Robbins was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for stealing two chickens valued at 30 cents.

John Booker, a farmer living near Columbus, Ind., has been arrested upon the charge of selling cancer-jawed dressed beef to butchers of Franklin.

Archbishop Ireland has appointed Father P. J. Gallagher of Winona, Minn., spiritual director of the Minnesota branches of the Catholic Knights of America.

The Government has decided against the Stinson claim, involving fourteen quarter sections of land at Old and West Superior, Wis., worth about $2,000,000.

A sheep which was imprisoned for sixty-six days in an overturned straw stack on the farm of William Howe, near Tuscola, Ill., was released alive yesterday.

Delegates of thirty trades unions met at Lansing, Mich., yesterday to form a State confederation of labor. The convention will continue until Thursday night.

Heavy sentences are being imposed upon liquor dealers at Independence, Ia., and the agents of the express companies are to be enjoined from bringing liquor into the town.

The three days' Masonic School of Instruction began at the Masonic Temple, Decatur, Ill., yesterday with nearly 200 visiting Masons present to be freshened in the unwritten work.

The trial of Walter C. Tuttle, ex-Sheriff of Vermilion County, Illinois, charged with embezzling $4,000 of county funds, began at Danville yesterday. The selection of a jury consumed the entire day.

The worry of a constant cough and the soreness of lungs which generally accompanies it are both remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD BRACELET. IF FOUND PLEASE return to Continental Hotel, corner of Madison-st. and Wabash-av., and receive reward.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL GIVE lessons in English, elocution, and languages; particular attention given to NEGLECTED EDUCATION; instruction confidential. AGNES W. PARKER, No. 306 Campbell-av.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank B'ld'ng. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY—(UNDER THE DIRECTION of the Servite Sisters) southwest corner of West Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill. One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. The musical department is unsurpassed. Full courses of study. Exceptionally fine advantages. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for catalogue. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

MUNSON, PITMAN & SCOTT-BROWNE PHONOGraphy—Theory $10; advanced instructions $5 per month. WILLIAM MARR, 620 Opera-House.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, 70 STATE-ST.—Preferable to business colleges. W. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

STUTTERING, STAMMERING, AND ALL SPEECH impediments cured at World's Vocal Institute, s. e. corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE 1,500 POUNDS HORSE, 6 years old; one 1,400 pounds, 2 years; driving horses. 44 Larrabee-st., near Chicago-av.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES AND MULES at J. S. Cooper's Union Stock-Yards stable every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. during year. Parties having horses to dispose of must have them on premises day before sale. City parties desiring information call at 174 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAIR OF HEAVY mules; young and sound. Inquire of the Ætna Powder Co., 55 Dearborn-st.

CALL AND SEE BARGAINS IN SECOND-hand rockaways, carriages, and sleighs, taken in exchange for new work. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 292 and 294 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 33 East Van Buren-st.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, HALF PRICE. CALL 624 West Adams, between 10 and 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO USED RANGES WITH water fronts, one double oven boarding-house range, and one black walnut extension dining table. SEAVEY & CO., 54 State-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residence purchased without delay. Address F. 3235 Calumet-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

THE WORLD TYPEWRITER—
Single case ... $10
Double case, 72 characters ... 15
A thoroughly made and practical machine. Can be operated at once by anybody.
Canvassers wanted for Chicago and throughout Illinois.
Liberal commission and exclusive territory.
Illustrated catalogue free.
Pope Manufacturing Co., 291 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO TICKETS TO KANSAS CITY and return; cheap. Address L 121, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF PRETTY 4-room flat, near 38th-st. and Cottage Grove-av., at great sacrifice at once. L 106, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1639 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, Experienced Midwife.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or other office work. M 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN gents' furnishing or general store. First-class reference from present employer; willing to leave city. M 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRESCRIPTION clerk; has had 3 years' experience. Best of city reference. Address J 142, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKKEEPer and accountant. RICHARD LEWIS, 1638 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEnographer and typewriter; several years' experience. Good reference from last place. L 113, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS butcher. Speaks German and English. Can furnish good references. Call or address G. H. PAULSEN, 52 Sherman-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; MARried; no family. First-class references. No objection to country. Address L 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. BEST city reference. Is willing to make himself useful. R K 73, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER OR coachman; understand care of greenhouse; handy man with any tools; sober and trustworthy. Good references. L 112, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY BY A lady as cashier in restaurant or laundry, or for general officework. L 111, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS FIRM instantly supplied from our special dictation class composed of experienced, also inexperienced yet accurate stenographers; a few possessing machines. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper. Best of references given. Address M 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and typewriter. First-class reference. M 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY EXpert lady stenographer; experienced. Reference. Address L 110, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 VERY COMPEtent girls; a thoroughly first-class cook (no washing), together with the second maid and laundress, or would separate; verbal references. 10 Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERFECT GERman cook in first-class private family. Best recommendation. 473 Dearborn-av., from 12 to 5 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored cook. Apply at 3117 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do chamber and dining-room work. Address L 138, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress; city or suburbs. 10 Laflin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY first-class cook and dining-room girl. Very best reference. Room 13, 127 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WILLING SWEDISH girl for general housework. Call at 217 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. 3439 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in small family; good home more than wages. Good references. M. THOMAS, 2809 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for housework. 127 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS cook and second girl. 35 East Sixteenth-st. Best city references.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR LAUNdress. Best of references can be had. Apply at 400 North Sate-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN cooks, also second girls, in private families. Call at 1816 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work. Reference if required. Call at 2241 State-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING in private families and family sewing. Call or address DRESSMAKER, 4505 Atlantic-st., up-stairs.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE with a good home would like the care of infant or child. References unexceptionable. No. 9 Thirty-ninth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO do plain sewing. Good reference. 224 Elm-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH WORKing housekeeper with experience; honest and trustworthy; for gentleman or old couple. Call at 2917 Fifth-av., up-stairs in rear, tomorrow.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress in a private family. Call or address 793 North Robey-st., top flat.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 10 THROOP-ST. TELEPHONE 4,499.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXTRA COOK with a select family. West End Ladies' Employment Bureau, 91 Warren-av., corner of Paulina-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN MANUfacturer's office at works on Blue Island-av.; office hours from 8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; must be quick at figures, write a plain hand, and have a fair knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $40 per month. Address in own handwriting, with references, to M 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A young man of about 18 years for work in department office; one who lives with parents preferred; must be a good penman. Address M 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with dental goods to fill position as inside salesman and stock clerk. Address L 142, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MALE STENOGrapher and typewriter; wages moderate. Address L 102, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL OUR MANUfactured line of boots and shoes to the retail trade in Wisconsin and Northern Iowa, commencing spring trip April 15; terms 5 per cent commission. Only experienced traveling shoe salesmen having trade established in Wisconsin need apply. Three satisfactory references required. Address, stating age and experience, J. W. BRIGHAM & CO., Post-Office Box 2409, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—WE WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW salesmen on salary to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade of Chicago, Ill., and adjoining States. We are the largest manufacturers of our line in the country. Send two cents in stamps for full particulars. No postals answered. Centennial Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A1 SALESMAN; MUST PRESENT good appearance and be good talker; can make from $70 to $100 weekly. Call after 3 Monday. BONN BROS., 128 La Salle-st.

Boys.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST WRITE A fair hand; bring references along. Apply at LOUIS STEIN & CO., 237 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD; ONE that has worked in crockery store preferred. HENNECKE'S, 207 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SMALL, ACTIVE OFFICE AND ERrand boy. American Dental Mfg. Co., 78 State-st., second floor.

Trades.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FOUNDRY FOREman; one who thoroughly understands the amalgamation of gray iron metals for manufacturing chilled iron, etc., as well as the handling of a large foundry and working of men; must be a thorough practical man; good salary and permanent position assured to the right party; we also manufacture melleable iron and cast steel; would like a man who has some knowledge of this, although it is not absolutely necessary; in answering state experience, where employed, and salary required. SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW COMPANY, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ARCHITECTURAL draughtsmen at once. F. S. ALLEN, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS TINNERS; those familiar with car work preferred. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—TAILOR'S TRIMMER FOR CUSTOM tailoring in city. Address R., Box 510 Post-Office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR French butler; must do housework, keep in order with assistance of cook household of single gentleman. References wanted. Call mornings before 10 or evenings between 5 and 7 at 473 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES—A PROMInent art publishing house with foreign connections can employ several educated men of address to represent its works in this vicinity; orders can be taken without solicitation. Address L 136, Tribune.

WANTED—CANVASSERS WITH SMALL CAPItal; can make from $5 to $10 daily; investigate. 189 Wells-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR YOUNG LADY stenographer; one accustomed to the caligraph. References required. Address L 125, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Call at 609 North Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK in small family. 3243 Prairie-av., top flat.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 321 Fifty-seventh-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED—GOOD, WILLING GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good cook and laundress. Reference required. 3418 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. 473 Ogden-av., first flat.

Milliners.

WANTED—LOUISE & CO., 48 MONROE-ST., WANT first-class trimmers.

LOUISE & CO., 48 Monroe-st., want first-class milliners.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON LADIES' suits and tea gowns. 315 Wabash-av. Bon-Ton Suit Co.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A MIDDLE-AGED woman to assist in housekeeping for a short time in suburbs. Address L 109, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

WANTED—I WANT A COMPETENT LAUNdress, and to help with second work; private family; good wages to a good girl. Bring references. Apply 2730 Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; NOT necessary she should speak English, but must be first class seamstress and have good references. Apply 301 Erie-st.

WANTED—A LADY ABOUT 25 IN A BUSINESS capacity; one who is energetic and of pleasing address; $10 per week. Apply Wednesday after 9 at Room 20, 195 La Salle-st.

WANTED—803 WEST MADISON-ST., LADIES TO engage in a light, lucrative occupation at home. For particulars call in jewelry store.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. Embodying latest improvements, found in no others; especially the improved method of stringing, invented and patented by Mason & Hamlin in 1882.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. The Cabinet Organ was introduced by M. & H. in 1861. Other makers followed, but the M. & H. instruments have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. The new M. & H. stringer secures more perfect vibration of the strings, producing more pure, refined, musical tones and much greater durability, including freedom from liability to get easily out of tune.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. The "Liszt" model is a charming drawing-room companion to the pianoforte. Duets for the two instruments, trios (with violin), quartets (with violin and 'cello), produce the effect almost of a small orchestra.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. The piano, as constructed on the M. & H. system, is more durable, and very little affected by climatic influences, varying degrees of heat, dampness, etc.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. X. Scharwenka says of the "Liszt" model: "Capable of the finest tone coloring, and no other instrument so enraptures the player."

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. Sold for cash and easy payments; also rented. New pianos and others nearly new always on hand for rent at reasonable prices.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. New and Illustrated Catalogues sent gratis and post free on application.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO., 149 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.

AT ALL TIMES can be found at our warerooms THE LARGEST STOCK Of PIANOS and ORGANS in the United States AT LOWEST PRICES.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS. And Kimball Organ.

BARGAIN DEPARTMENT.
We have placed in this department this week ALL SHOP-WORN OR DAMAGED INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS THAT HAVE BEEN RENTED, Some only out two or three months, PIANOS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
All are in good repair and WARRANTED EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED.
The following is a partial list:
SQUARE PIANOS.
1 Raven & Bacon ... $45 | 1 Boardman & Gray ... [illegible]
1 Knabe ... 85 | 1 Grovesteen & Co. ... [illegible]
1 Gt. Union ... 100 | 2 Emersons ... 115–[illegible]
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
1 N. Y. Piano Co. ... $150 | 1 Gilbert ... [illegible]
1 Emerson ... 175 | 1 Kimball ... [illegible]
3 Hallet & Davis: $225, $250, and $275.
1 Concert Grand and 3 Baby Grands very low.
Organs $20 to $50.
PIANOS TO RENT; also tuned, stored, and repaired. TIME PAYMENTS ON ALL SALES.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.
We are now receiving a large assortment of the following pianos, in French Walnut, Butternut, Mahogany, and Rosewood casings.
DECKER & SONS PIANOS, VOSE & SONS PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIANOS, ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.
We challenge comparison with any piano in the market in workmanship, tone, and durability.
AND ASK NO FANCY PRICES.
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
WAREROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

ON EASY PAYMENTS.
The following bargains in second-hand square, upright, and grand pianos offered at less than half their real value; can be paid for on easy time payments if desired:
Frederick Blume sqr. $40 | Harvard upright ... [illegible]
Root & Cady square ... 100 | Conservatory upright ... [illegible]
Root & Sons upright ... 145 | Everett upright ... [illegible]
A $1,000 Knabe parlor grand only ... [illegible]
All the above warranted in good order.
ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SHONINGER PIANOS. A fine selection of these popular instruments now on exhibition at manufacturer's warerooms, 215 State-st. These pianos are unexcelled in TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP. ELEGANT CASES, PHENOMENAL DURABILITY. Sold for cash or monthly payments at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Second-hand pianos sold or exchanged. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT. Rent money allowed on purchase. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

KEEP YOUR CHILDREN AT HOME. HOW? By making home the most attractive place. HOW CAN THIS BE DONE? By the savings of 33 cents per day invested in a strictly reliable piano. Our assortment is the largest in the city and our prices and terms the most reasonable. E. S. NEWELL & CO., 228 State-st. Genl. agts. for CHICKERING PIANOS.

$10 DOWN, $6 MONTHLY, BUYS A FINE-toned new upright piano, fully warranted; price $175, with stool and cover. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH, $10 per month.
1 Weber. | 1 F. C. Light & Co.
1 Kimball. | 1 Emerson.
1 Standard. | 1 Vose & Sons.
1 Newton & Co. | 1 Giebe.
Upright and square pianos. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS. Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $25 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS, $100 EACH; $5 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State.

$10 DOWN, $7 PER MONTH, WILL BUY A new upright piano, 7⅓ octave, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $185. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO; SECOND-hand; $100; $5 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

NEW ENGLAND PIANO—Handsome, nearly new upright, $150; $10 down, $7 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

STEINWAY PIANO—LARGE HANDSOME case, 3 pedals, nearly new. $255—CASH OR PAYMENTS. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$5 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BUY A good square piano, fully guaranteed. Prices $100 to $150. REED TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—Tone and durability unsurpassed; pianos rented and exchanged; manufacturers' prices; easy payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., Mfrs., 237 State and [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WHO WILL SAVE AN INDUSTRIous, intelligent man of business [illegible] giving him some job? M 8, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JOHN L. ROBERTS, FORMERLY OF Louisiana, will learn of something to his advantage by addressing N. PRENTICE, Welch, [illegible]

BUSINESS PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LADIES CAN SAVE [illegible] buying their corsets at the City of Paris [illegible] st. A large and new stock of American [illegible] goods has just been received from the [illegible] ers, and will be sold for less than value. [illegible] a French hand-made corset for $1, worth [illegible] fect dress-form corset (latest French [illegible] (nothing can be had like it for $1.50); [illegible] for 50c; or any other corset you may desire. [illegible] ber to go to the City of Paris Store, [illegible]

PERSONAL—WE HAVE RECENTLY [illegible] our "Special Credit Parlor" and [illegible] our customers prompt attention. We are [illegible] ters for original novelties in spring and [illegible] of all kinds; also an elegant line of [illegible] new and novel shades and colorings [illegible] we make a specialty of tea gowns, dresses [illegible] made or made to order in accordance with the [illegible] modes. Our object is to sell on easy [illegible] cash prices. SHOWERS & MILLER, Suites [illegible] 12, and 13 Japanese Building, 249 State, cor. [illegible]

PERSONAL—A BUST-DEVELOPER, IN PERfect order, for sale cheap by lady who has used it successfully. Address L 119, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MISS PHILLIPS, MANICURE Treatment, 50c. Argyle, 9 Jackson-st. [illegible]

PERSONAL—MRS. THOMAS, MANICURE AND chiropodist, Room 16 Japanese Building [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A BOARD OF TRADE MAN of large experience in grain receiving and general shipping business is desirous of forming the connection of a party with $5,000 to $8,000 to extend a legitimate receiving and shipping business. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN LIGHT BUSINESS, [illegible] cash; large returns assured; will make [illegible] satisfactory. Address L 13, Tribune office.

CITY REAL [illegible]

FOR SALE—SEND FOR [illegible] Estate Investment Sheet [illegible]

South S[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY MATSON [illegible] Express Building, No. 185 [illegible]
MICHIGAN-AV.—Magnificent [illegible] with large grounds; [illegible] variety of selected [illegible] $150,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Connecticut [illegible] one of the best residence [illegible] ferred location; $100,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome [illegible] with attractive interior [illegible]
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine residence [illegible] $100,000.
CORNER HOUSE—North of 2[illegible]
CORNER HOUSE—North of 2[illegible]
CORNER HOUSE—North of 2[illegible]
CORNER HOUSE—South of 3[illegible]
MICHIGAN-AV.—Nos. 1249, 1[illegible] 2128, 2130, 2821, 2868. [illegible]
MICHIGAN-AV.—House with [illegible] $27,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern [illegible] of Cobb & Frost's best de[illegible]
PRAIRIE-AV.—House with lo[illegible] st.; delightful location; [illegible]
INDIANA-AV.—Modern brick [illegible] with brick barn, and lot 2[illegible]
RHODES-AV.—Modern brick [illegible] with lot 50x164 ft., and bri[illegible]
VERNON-AV.—Beautiful new [illegible] heated by steam; very fi[illegible] one of the prettiest house[illegible] er is removing from city; [illegible]
GROVELAND-AV.—New and [illegible] house, near 32d-st.; built [illegible] a first-class house; hardw[illegible]
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house [illegible]
CALUMET-AV.—Brown stone [illegible]
GROVELAND-AV.—Stone fron[illegible]
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house, w[illegible] st.; perfect interior plan; [illegible] mantels, book-cases, etc.; [illegible] one of the most desiral[illegible] Prairie-av.
LAKE-AV.—House near 38th-[illegible] $13,500.
ELLIS-AV.—Brick house, with [illegible] brick barn. $26,000.
ELLIS-AV.—Very handsome [illegible] with brick barn and lot 50x[illegible]
LARGE FINE HOUSE—Heated [illegible] ft. front, cost over $70,000; [illegible] $7,000; will sell for $60,000, [illegible] property.
KENWOOD—The beautiful place [illegible] with large grounds, 75x2[illegible] This is one of the most deli[illegible] wood. Fine lake view. Ca[illegible] mit to see interior.
CHOICE RESIDENC[illegible]
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft., near 38[illegible] or will let entire purchase [illegible] if purchaser will build imm[illegible] finest part of Michigan-av. [illegible]
MICHIGAN-AV.—75, 125, or 175 f[illegible] Will sell inside part separa[illegible]
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x177 ft., ne[illegible] bet. 33d and 34th-sts.
CALUMET-AV.—25 ft., near 32d-[illegible]
GROVELAND-AV.—35 ft., s. w. c[illegible]
DREXEL-BOULEVARD—100x23[illegible] the boulevard. Also 100x250 [illegible] 100x200 ft. cor. 48th-st.
GRAND-BOULEVARD—150 ft. [illegible] ft. near 38th-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE IM[illegible] property, 201 ft. front on M[illegible] $225,000. Also a new and first-cl[illegible] tage Grove-av. MATSON HI[illegible]

FOR SALE. [map: Seventeenth, Butterfield-st., 134, 100, THIS PROPERT[illegible] $30,000.]
Good site for manufacturing or [illegible] WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNE[illegible] WHOLESALE DI[illegible] TO LEASE[illegible] FOR 99 YEA[illegible] WITHOUT REVAL[illegible]
The above is one of the few rema[illegible] wholesale district; most desirabl[illegible] sale building; sure to rent. Par[illegible] tion. TUR[illegible]

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON W[illegible] south of Baker's Theatre; [illegible] lot at a bargain. GETCHELL, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROP[illegible] Wabash-av. store, north of [illegible] Wabash-av., 50-ft. lot and bldg. [illegible] State-st., 80-ft. corner building. [illegible] Dearborn-st., store north of [illegible] Dearborn-st., 50-ft. lot near H[illegible] Clark-st., lot and bldg. near Va[illegible] E. S. HAWLEY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SO[illegible] Several elegant homes and c[illegible] GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO. [illegible]

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER [illegible] and 29th-st., 66x160 feet, frame [illegible] rented; owner, who lives in the [illegible] sell; will be sold at a bargain. [illegible] W. D. KERFOOT & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR [illegible] TWO HOUSES, PRICE $9,0[illegible] Two brick houses on one lot, 25x[illegible] rooms, is well rented, and in per[illegible] sell one alone. TURNER & BOND, [illegible]

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., [illegible] st.—East-front vacant lots, [illegible] low market value if taken at [illegible] BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—$5,500, CALUMET [illegible] frame; $7,000, fourteen-room [illegible] DANIEL GORDON, coal and chi[illegible]

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., N[illegible] a nice private residence, with [illegible] one of the choicest neighborhood[illegible] $30,000. GETCHELL, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME MODE[illegible] A BARGAIN[illegible] PRICE $6,850[illegible]
Delightfully situated on Lak[illegible] tween 41st and 42d-sts.; conve[illegible] cable-cars (near Oakland Centre[illegible] four good-sized bedrooms, [illegible] some mantels, mirrors, etc., furn[illegible] every convenience; a bargain. [illegible] can be arranged. TU[illegible]

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-A[illegible] Vacant lot, 50x164, near Thirt[illegible] E. S. HAWLEY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIR[illegible] location on Calumet-av., sou[illegible] st.; can be bought at a bargain [illegible] GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY H. M. SHE[illegible] born-st.; take elevator. WABASH-AV.—House and lot [illegible] easy payments, good invest[illegible] cheap, only $12,000.
22D-ST.—Business lot near India[illegible]

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEV[illegible] st., 25x157 ft., east front, at a [illegible] location. Address owner, A. [illegible] gan-av.

West Sid[illegible]

FOR SALE—NEAR HUMBOLD[illegible] the prettiest park on the West [illegible] ble lots on Kimball-av., just nor[illegible] lots 25x177 each to 20 foot alley; [illegible] terms remarkably easy; interest [illegible] perfect; complete abstract free[illegible] less than the cash value of the [illegible] BE SOLD to close an estate; fir[illegible] TURNER & BOND[illegible]

FOR SALE—BUILDING [illegible] MANUFACTURING [illegible] FIVE STORIES AND [illegible] ON JEFFERSON-[illegible] HAS STEAM PLANT, ENGIN[illegible] PRICE, $40,000. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 15[illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSO[illegible] fornia-av., new brick buildi[illegible] 8 rooms each, all new and in fin[illegible] price, $6,000; a bargain. RAR[illegible]

FOR SALE—MANUFACTU[illegible] Corner, $9,000, on Jefferson-s[illegible] Polk-st., 50x140, fronting two s[illegible] 800.
Other large pieces south of M[illegible] plaines; $400 per foot upwards. [illegible] O'DWYER & BREWSTE[illegible]

FOR SALE—A bargain; corner of Wash[illegible] Oakley-av., 60x124; one of the c[illegible] West Side; per foot, $200. E. A. C[illegible] S. E. Cor. M[illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST MADISO[illegible] near California-av.; $16 per [illegible] H. A. GOODR[illegible]

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—C[illegible] erty on west side of North [illegible] W. R. R. switch tracks laid; [illegible] coal, manufacturing, or any bu[illegible] rail. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 60[illegible]

FOR SALE—ATTENTION—A[illegible] er for my West Side flat pro[illegible] gain; income $200 a month; [illegible] property. Address A 63, Tribu[illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST TWELF[illegible] 194—40x175, running throug[illegible] houses; rent for $1,100; price $1[illegible] E. S. HAWLE[illegible]

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND [illegible] front house, No. 24 Waverly [illegible] Madison-st. and Washington-b[illegible] $7,500; easy terms. E. S. HAW[illegible]

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—STO[illegible] d. and k. on parlor floor, [illegible] session at once. Owner, 271 W[illegible]

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS [illegible] boulevard: 40 feet near Wood. 40 feet near Hoyne. 50 or 60 feet near Leavitt. Several fine lots west of Cal[illegible] south fronts. GR[illegible] Was[illegible]

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IF S[illegible] New flat building, pressed [illegible] mings, 7 and 8 rooms, modern [illegible] owner, West Jackson-st. Own[illegible]

FOR SALE—227 Winchester-av., a fine [illegible] 25-foot lot; will take vacant le[illegible] of it. GRI[illegible] Wash[illegible]

FOR SALE—925 WEST HA[illegible] brick in two flats of 6 roo[illegible] provements; lot 25x133 ft.; [illegible] price, $5,500. BA[illegible]

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE[illegible] large lot with double fron[illegible] easy terms. Milwaukee-av., [illegible] brick, corner; rent $1,320; $15,[illegible] 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DEXEL COR. [illegible] tage-av. J. W. HEDENBE[illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND L[illegible] $5,150; lot 24x131 ft.; arrang[illegible] Best easy terms. H B 7, Tribu[illegible]

North S[illegible]

FOR SALE—NINE-ROOM [illegible] st., near the lake; $8,000. [illegible] S. LAW[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR GOODRIDGE'S REAL Estate Investment Sheets. 144 La Salle-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 25 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Magnificent new modern house, with large grounds; very fine interior, choice variety of selected hardwood throughout; $150,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Connecticut brown-stone house; one of the best residences on the street; preferred location; $100,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome modern house, with attractive interior plan; large lot; $90,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine residence, north of 22d-st.; $100,000.

CORNER HOUSE—North of 22d-st., 75 ft., $65,000.

CORNER HOUSE—North of 22d-st., 50 ft., $65,000.

CORNER HOUSE—North of 22d-st., 50 ft., $50,000.

CORNER HOUSE—South of 31st-st., 50 ft., $35,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Nos. 1249, 1259, 1415, 1635, 1715, 1913, 2228, 2130, 2621, 2956.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House with 51 ft., near 29th-st.; $27,500.

MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house, No. 2735. One of Cobb & Frost's best designs.

PRAIRIE-AV.—House with lot, 30x177 ft., near 28th-st.; delightful location; $18,500.

INDIANA-AV.—Modern brick house, near 33d-st., with brick barn, and lot 25x160 ft.; $10,500.

RHODES-AV.—Modern brick house, heated by steam, with lot 30x164 ft., and brick barn; $12,500.

VERNON-AV.—Beautiful new house, 25 ft. wide, heated by steam; very finely finished interior; one of the prettiest houses on South Side; owner is removing from city; $18,500.

GROVELAND-AV.—New and very handsome modern house, near 32d-st.; built by owner for himself; a first-class house; hardwood finish; $11,500.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, near 29th-st.; $16,500.

CALUMET-AV.—Brown stone front, No. 3151.

GROVELAND-AV.—Stone front house; 30 ft.; $10,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house, with large lot, near 28th-st.; perfect interior plan; very expensive wood mantels, book-cases, etc.; elegant gas fixtures; one of the most desirable modern houses on Prairie-av.

LAKE-AV.—House near 38th-st., with lot 48x180 ft., $13,500.

ELLIS-AV.—Brick house, with lot 88 ft. front, and brick barn, $26,000.

ELLIS-AV.—Very handsome modern brick house, with brick barn and lot 50x180 ft., $27,500.

LARGE FINE HOUSE—Heated by steam, with lot 60 ft. front, cost over $70,000; decorations in oil cost $7,000; will sell for $60,000, and take half in other property.

KENWOOD—The beautiful place, No. 4665 Lake-av., with large grounds, 75x225 ft., and brick barn. This is one of the most delightful homes in Kenwood. Fine lake view. Call at my office for permit to see interior.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft., near 33d-st., $25,000, all cash; or will let entire purchase price run three years if purchaser will build immediately. This is the finest part of Michigan-av.

MICHIGAN-AV.—75, 125, or 175 ft., s. e. cor. of 34th-st. Will sell inside part separate from corner.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50x177 ft., near 32d-st.; also 25 ft. bet. 33d and 34th-sts.

CALUMET-AV.—25 ft., near 32d-st.

GROVELAND-AV.—35 ft., s. w. cor. 32d-st.

DREXEL-BOULEVARD—100x232 ft. Best corner on the boulevard. Also 100x250 ft. cor. 45th-st. Also 100x200 ft. cor. 48th-st.

GRAND-BOULEVARD—130 ft. near 37th-st. and 264 ft. near 38th-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE IMPROVED BUSINESS property. 201 ft. front on Market-st.; all rented; $25,000. Also a new and first-class building on Cottage Grove-av. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE.



Good site for manufacturing or warehouse purposes. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
AN ELEGANT CORNER IN THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT TO LEASE FOR 99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALUATION.
The above is one of the few remaining corners in the wholesale district; most desirable location for wholesale building; sure to rent. Particulars on application. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON WABASH-AV., JUST south of Baker's Theatre; an excellent business lot at a bargain. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
Wabash-av. store, north of Van Buren-st.
Wabash-av., 50-ft. lot and bldgs., north of 12th-st.
State-st., 80-ft. corner building, north of 12th-st.
Dearborn-st., store north of Polk, $25,000.
Dearborn-st., 50-ft. lot near Harrison; $800 per foot.
Clark-st., lot and bldg. near Van Buren; $26,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF 26TH-ST.—Several elegant homes and choice lots. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER OF CALUMET-AV. and 29th-st., 60x100 feet, frame improvements; well rented; owner, who lives in the East, is anxious to sell; will be sold at a bargain. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST., TWO HOUSES, PRICE $9,000 FOR BOTH.
Two brick houses on one lot, 25x125, each house has 8 rooms, is well rented, and in perfect order; or might sell one alone. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NORTH OF 29TH-st.—East-front vacant lots, 55x177.5; can sell below market value if taken at once. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500, CALUMET-AV., TEN-ROOM frame; $7,500, fourteen-room brick, near 44th-st. DANIEL GORDON, coal and chimney tops, 286 Canal.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF 29TH-ST.—Choice private residence, with 30x180 feet; this is one of the choicest neighborhoods in the city; price [illegible]. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A HANDSOME MODERN HOUSE. A BARGAIN. PRICE $6,850.
Delightfully situated on Lake-av., east front, between 41st and 42d-sts.; convenient to trains and cable-cars (near Oakland Centre); new stone front; four good-sized bedrooms, bath-room, handsome mantels, mirrors, etc., furnace, cemented cellar; every convenience; a bargain. If desired easy terms can be arranged. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—Vacant lot, 50x164, near Thirty-second-st.; $7,500. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE location on Calumet-av., southeast corner of 30th-st.; can be bought at a bargain if taken soon. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 DEARBORN-st.; take elevator.
WABASH-AV.—House and lot near 14th-st., cheap, easy payments, good investment; also, one very cheap, only $12,000.
22D-ST.—Business lot near Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD, NEAR 36TH-st., 25x157 ft., east front, at a bargain; very choice location. Address owner, A. MENDEL, 2236 Michigan-av.

West Side.

FOR SALE—
NEAR HUMBOLDT PARK,
the prettiest park on the West Side; several desirable lots on Kimball-av., just north of Wabansia-av.; lots 25x177 each to 20 foot alley; price only $400 each; terms remarkably easy; interest reduced to 5½; title perfect; complete abstract free; this is at least $100 less than the cash value of the lots, but they MUST BE SOLD to close an estate; first come first served. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE—
BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, FIVE STORIES AND BASEMENT, ON JEFFERSON-ST.
HAS STEAM PLANT, ENGINE, AND ELEVATOR.
PRICE, $40,000. Entry No. 1,756.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR CALIfornia-av., new brick building in two flats, 7 and 8 rooms each, all new and in fine order; lot 25x125 ft.; price, $6,000; a bargain. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—Corner, $9,000, on Jefferson-st., south of Monroe. Polk-st., 50x140, fronting two streets; a bargain; $13,500.
Other large pieces south of Madison, east of Desplaines; $400 per foot upwards. O'DWYER & BREWSTER, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A bargain; corner of Washington-boulevard and Oakley-av., 60x124; one of the choicest corners on the West Side; per foot, $300. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., 22X125 FEET, near California-av.; $95 per ft. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE DOCK PROPerty on west side of North Branch, with C. & N. W. R. R. switch tracks laid; suitable for lumber, coal, manufacturing, or any business using river and rail. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 605 Rialto Building.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION—AN IMMEDIATE BUYer for my West Side flat property can get a bargain; income $260 a month; $10,000 can remain on property. Address A 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST., NOS. 192 AND 194—40x175, running through to Dussold-st.; old houses; rent for $1,100; price $12,000; easy terms. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house, No. 24 Waverly-place (between West Madison-st. and Washington-bld.), in complete order; $7,500; easy terms. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—STONE FRONT HOUSE, d. and k. on parlor floor, near Ashland-av. Possession at once. Owner, 271 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS ON WASHINGTON-boulevard:
40 feet near Wood.
40 feet near Hoyne.
25 or 50 feet near Leavitt.
Several fine lots west of California-av., north and south fronts. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IF SOLD BY MARCH 1—New flat building, pressed brick and stone trimmings, 7 and 8 rooms, modern conveniences, built by owner; West Jackson-st. Owner, 271 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—
227 Winchester-av., a fine house and barn, 48 or 50-foot lot; will take vacant lots in exchange for part of it. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—925 WEST HARRISON-ST.—2-STORY brick in two flats of 6 rooms each, modern improvements, lot 25x132 ft.; rental $600 per annum; price, $5,500. BARNES & PARISH. 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR NOBLE, large lot with double frontage; rents $840; $7,250; easy terms. Milwaukee-av., near Division, 4-story brick, corner; rent $1,320; $13,500. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X125, COR. YORK AND HERMItage-av. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARREN-AV.; $8,125; lot 24x131 ft.; arranged for one or two families; easy terms. H B 7, Tribune office.

North Side.

FOR SALE—NINE-ROOM HOUSE—SUPERIOR-st., near the lake; $8,000. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

North Side.

FOR SALE—
La Salle-av., near Division-st., lot 21x103 feet to 10-foot alley, and on this is built a little palace; new and built for owner's use; floors all deadened, plate-glass fronts, very best plumbing, house finely decorated inside. Call and see photograph at this office. Stone sidewalks in alley, cement floor in cellar, upper stories finished in hardwood. Go and look at the house, then make us an offer; price, $11,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$15,000 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL home on the North Side. The house has 3 stories and 12 rooms, finished in hardwood; the mantels and interior decorations are modern and beautiful in design; will take in trade a good residence lot on the South Side; house will be cheerfully shown. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OWING TO THE REMOVAL FROM the city of owner we are permitted to offer for sale a beautiful modern home on Ontario-st., east of Pine; elaborate interior finish; heated with steam; this is a rare opportunity to secure a model home. For further particulars apply to GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

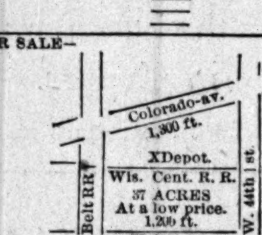
FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., CORNER LOCUST-st., 98x120 feet. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—75X150, N. E. CORNER LA SALLE-AV. and Goethe-st.; fine corner for apartment building; cheap and on very favorable terms. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS
In Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av.
CORNERS,
Between 41st-st. and Washington Park.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE—



100 per cent profit can be made to subdivide. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE—TO INVESTORS OR capitalists. If sold at once, before March, I offer to investors and capitalists for cash the very finest twenty acre investment in Cook County, a few miles only from Chicago; railroad right by it; title perfect; no incumbrances. The land has in past six months increased in value nearly double and is increasing hourly; will in less than two years be worth nearly $100,000; have owned it 20 years; cost then $20,000. Don't listen to agent but go and see for yourself its true value, as I desire to deal directly with investors and no third party. You will never have such another chance offered and you had better buy very quick if you are seeking a superior investment. Address for one week from date of ad., Feb. 15, 1889. MRS. M. E. S. RANSOM, No. 334 Main-st., Lexington, Ky.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL ACRE BARGAIN.
3,700 FEET OF FRONTAGE AT WOODLAWN.
FRONTS JACKSON PARK; CLOSE TO ILL CENT.
R. R. RIPE FOR SUBDIVISION. FINE CHANCE
FOR SYNDICATE. PRICE $75,000.
B. F. CRONKRITE,
COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 43D-ST.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74th to 76th-st.; southeast corner Dickey and 75th-sts., house and lot 33x125, 8 rooms, stone basement; southwest corner Stewart-av. and 75th-st., Auburn Park, two blocks from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood, on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—
New house, 10 rooms, finished in oak, six minutes from South Park station $6,500
Nearly new house, 10 rooms, 50-ft. lot, five minutes from Hyde Park station 7,000
Terms: ¼ cash, balance to suit. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CICERO ACRES—
Four acres, $1,800 per acre.
Ten acres, $500 per acre.
Seventeen acres, $1,200 per acre.
Twenty acres, $1,000 per acre.
Thirty-five acres, $1,250 per acre.
Forty-one acres, $1,250 per acre.
Fifty acres, $1,800 per acre.
All the above are very desirable and rapidly advancing in value. W. F. LUBEKE, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GROVE CORNER IN Kenwood. Also a well located residence at bargains worth investigating. J. R. WHEELER & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES IN TOWN OF LAKE.
80 acres on 79th-st., near Auburn Station.
40 acres on Kedzie-av. and 59th-st.
20 acres at Chicago Lawn Station.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 50th and 51st-sts., choice residence property, 150x150 ft., cheap at $100 a foot. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—
Eighty acres high ground at Auburn Station, on Rock Island Railway. A fortune in this property in one year. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND LOTS in South Evanston for a nice residence or business property. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN 2-STORY RESIDENCE on Ellis-av., e. f., between 42d and 43d-sts.; bargain; owner leaving city; price $5,000. B. F. CRONKRITE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—A COZY MODERN HOME ON SHERidan-av., between 62d and 63d-sts., in Woodlawn; a bargain. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—
50x152 on Tompkins-place, running through to Monroe-av.; two fronts; bet. 54th and 55th-sts. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—
Drexel-boulevard, 100 feet, near 44th-st.
Ellis-av., corner 43d-st., 150x150.
Cottage Grove-av., corner 48th-st., 100x100.
These properties can be bought at low price or leased for 99 years on present valuation. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA—67 ACRES GROVE land; price $250 per acre. L. H. LLOYD, Room 48, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—
80 acres, West Madison-st., near Austin-av.
40 acres at Morgan Park.
12 acres on Archer-av., at Brighton.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—ELEGANT NEW houses of 7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms, large lots, trees, shrubbery, water, sewerage, and macadamized streets; cheapest property by half in Cook County; it takes but little money to secure one of these pleasant homes, and now is the time to call and see about it. 85 Washington-st., Room 3. C. W. RICHMOND & CO.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH east corner 58th-st.; a bargain at $50 per foot. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—40 ACRES WIS. CENT. Ry. near Oak Park, only $800. JNO. T. VAN SMITH, "Authority on Acres," 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT A SACRIFICE, $4,500. JNO. F. VAN SMITH, "Authority on Acres," 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WELL LOCATED tracts, 5 to 80 acres each, in Cicero, Lake, Hyde Park, and Jefferson, at astonishingly low prices. J. R. WHEELER & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. CORNER OF KIMBARK-AV. and 52d-st., 50x168 feet, at $120 per foot, and worth every cent of it, too. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD AND NORMAL PARK—We will furnish you a large list of homes and vacant property in this charming suburb. Call or write. J. F. MICK & SON, Room 11, 177 La Salle-st. or 6220 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—20 ACRES ON West 48th-st., near Chicago-av., and C. & N. W. car shops. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES CHEAP. RIDGE-land-av. and Wis. Central Ry. Station on ground. VAN SMITH, "Authority on Acres," 107 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—EXCLUSIVELY BY US—80 ACRES high ridge land on State-st. Station on ground. Fare $4.50 per month. Price $1,250. JNO. T. VAN SMITH, "Authority on Acres," 107 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE, 9-ROOM HOUSE, CORner Ashland and Calender-av.; rare bargain. 7-room house on Madison-av.; extra bargain. 50-foot lot on Calender-av.; very cheap. The above property can be had on easy terms. SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, 801 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—ACRES—WILL SELL FROM 5 TO 20 acres of our property at Clyde. FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—
New, desirable 9-room house (south front) on 45th-st., near Vincennes-av.; hardwood finish, wood mantels, concrete cellar; $4,500. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—500 OR 600 FEET ON WOODLAWN-av., near Midway Plaisance. JAMES WADSWORTH, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—Admirably located, between Rock Island and Eastern Illinois depot. East front. $1,400, cash. Address L 139, Tribune.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES ON ARMITAGE-AV., junction 3 railroads, 3 stations; a fine subdivision. G. H. O'BRIEN, Owner, 359 E. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—IN WAUKEGAN, ILL., FIVE CHOICE residence lots, 50x160 feet; title perfect; price $150. Address personally or by letter ED MANNING, 196 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—
IN MAYWOOD.
A beautiful residence of 10 rooms; all modern improvements, 4 lots, east front, in 3d block from depot. This property can be bought at a decided bargain and on easy terms, owner moving to the city. O. M. WELLS & CO., 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—100 FT. CORner fronting Washington Park; the cheapest corner on the avenue. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE SALE of 80 acres situated on the northwest corner of 71st-st. and Crawford-av. This property is the highest in elevation of any land in the same distance from the Court-House, convenient to the 71st-st. depot on the Grand Trunk R. R. It adjoins the lands recently purchased by the Chicago Improvement and Manufacturing Co. for $750,000 and is in the vicinity of the Stickney purchase, where developments (including cost of land) will aggregate $10,000,000. This property can be purchased at $1,000 per acre, and it will be worth twice this price within 12 to 18 months. Now is the time to buy. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPerty, 150x150 feet, on Madison-av., between 50th and 51st-sts., at $100 per foot. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WINTER RESIDENCE IN BEST PORtion of Florida; large house, well furnished; 7 acres and all kinds of fruit; near depot, hotel, etc.; price $3,500; will exchange for Chicago property. Address B. F. CRONKRITE, Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-third-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ATTENTION—I WANT THE BEST 20 to 80 acre piece I can get for $100 to $400 per acre; describe or no attention paid. L 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM OF ABOUT 80 acres, good land, 50 to 75 miles from Chicago, for spot cash; give descriptions in full. Address M 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—I AM IN A POSITION TO PLACE ON the market a small subdivision; owners of acre tracts can make a good arrangement; will pay some money as guarantee. L 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, A FEW acres of good land for subdivision. Must be near railroad station and reasonably cheap. Call from 11 to 12 a. m. or write, giving location and price. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY IN ENGLEWOOD OR IN any desirable location, lot with 2 or 3 flats on it; must be cheap for cash and price not to exceed over $5,500. Address G X 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOTEL $40,000 TO $60,000, FURNISHed, city or country; will exchange 850-acre Ohio farm, clear. L 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL PAY $25,000 TO $30,000 CASH for modern, well-built building on good business street; must be well rented. Give full particulars. M. W. RYAN & CO., 201 Opera-House Block.

WANTED—TO SELL OR RENT—BUSINESS AND residence property on South, West, and North Side; am having many inquiries daily for such property. E. P. MAYNARD, 14 Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—NORTH WEST CORNER FIFteenth-st. and Centre-av., 125x130; price, $20,000; will take a residence in the suburbs for $10,000 to $15,000 or vacant lots; see my plans for a block of stores and flats. JOHN M. SECRIST, 17 Bryan Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—WILL EXCHANGE VACANT lots, South Side, for real equities, city or suburban. J. F. MICK, R. 11, 177 La Salle-st.

GOOD CLEAR COUNTRY LAND TO SWAP FOR suburban property, hotels, or stock of merchandise. W. E. BRIGGS, Suite 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

I WANT TO SWAP FOR ANYTHING. W. E. BRIGGS, Suite 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$6,500 WORTH OF PROPERTY, free and clear, that I will loan $2,500 on at any time, for South Side lots north of 70th-st., free or slightly incumbered. J. L. McKEEVER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD BOARD FOR CLEAR suburban lots, or what have you to offer? Address L 137, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY OR country land, fine summer hotel, with 15 acres of ground, at Lake Geneva, Wis. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I OWN SEVERAL GOOD farms I will exchange for stock of goods. Address Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM, HIGHLY IMproved, 825 acres, near Chicago; three large barns, 3 dwellings, one dwelling steam heated, butter factory, fenced and cross fenced; want Chicago property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—15,000,000 EXTRA GOOD CIGARS of different grades and prices, in large or small lots to close out. MATCHETTE & WHITAKER, Bourbon, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—COUNTRY HOTEL; $40,000, INcluding furniture; want Chicago, suburban, or farm property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ST. LOUIS AND OTHER REAL estate for Southern timber land. Address Box 565, Knoxville, Tenn.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN GOOD NEW 6 AND 8 room houses, large lots, for $3,000 to $10,000 stock groceries or merchandise well located. DE WITT, R. 23, 55 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HALF INTEREST IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED meat business; weekly receipts over $1,000 cash; no book accounts kept; profits over 80 per cent; will sell half interest at $2,500 to a good, reputable person; no experience necessary, as your duties are to be cashier. For particulars address L 140, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED LAW AND COLLECTION business is for sale at a bargain; $500 required; active man or attorney. L 120, Tribune office.

A VERY RARE BUSINESS OPENING IS OFfered an active man with not less than $5,000 capital. Must be capable of attending to the office and financial part of the business and have first-class references. Unless you can fill above requirements please don't reply. Address L 124, Tribune office.

ATTENTION—FURNITURE BUSINESS FOR sale in one of the best locations in the city, doing a large paying business; don't reply unless you have $6,000 to $8,000. Address H Q 74, Tribune office.

A DINING-ROOM, NEWLY FITTED UP, READY to open, central location, near all West Side theatres, for sale or rent; excellent opportunity to make money. Apply Benton House, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A ONE HUNDRED BARREL FULL roller flouring mill, excellent water power, well located in the finest wheat growing district in Western Wisconsin, together with town site and 1,000 acres of farming lands; also well established and paying general merchandise business and hardwood lumber yard; will sell all together or separately; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address T. G. FOSTER, Trustee, Burlington, Ia.

FOR SALE—THE BEST JOB OFFICE IN CHIcago; $1,050. Call at Room 62, 162 La Salle-st., 10 to 12.

FOR SALE—
A handsome mahogany letter case; 140 pigeonholes; suitable for hotel or large newspaper office. Inquire of CASHIER, Tribune office.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A PHYSICIAN WHO would like to conduct a good-paying office business in connection with a gallery of anatomy; everything complete; furnished office; nothing to buy; cheap rent; city 400,000 inhabitants; paying business established. A bargain to the right man. Apply to DR. E. A. BASSETT, 109 East Adams-st.

HOTEL FOR RENT—FROM MAY 1, OR SOONER, four-story marble front hotel on State-st., north of Harrison; 80 rooms, all light; office, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. Apply to or address C. S. WALLER, 65 Washington-st., Room H, third floor.

INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION—The attention of capitalists and investors is called to a factory which is to be erected for the manufacture of liquefied carbonic gas, the process of which is a secret and for which a capital of from $125,000 to $150,000 is wanted. Factories are already flourishing in Berlin, London, and Paris on the same basis as is wanted to organize here. Large profits and success are assured. The demand for liquefied gas is large and increasing, and big quantities are already imported. Satisfactory explanation and information will be given to parties desiring to interest themselves financially by addressing Post-Office Box 3552, New York City.

ONE OF THE BEST FULL ROLLER FLOURING mills in Central Dakota is for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Capacity, 125 barrels. Good local trade. Purchase wheat direct from farmers. Address First Bank of Ashton, Ashton, Dak.

PROPRIETOR OF A SANITARIUM IN AN IOWA city of 25,000 inhabitants will sell part of his property. Purchaser can board patients and keep private hotel. First-class men only address H. C. FORSYTH, Viroqua, Wis.

PARTY WITH $1,000 CASH CAN MAKE $10,000 first year by joining me in handling my 25 cent novelty. Only one of the kind ever patented. Costs only 7 cents to make. If you have the money and mean business, address L 108, Tribune.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—35-ROOM HOTEL IN Burlington. LUKE PALMER JR., Attorney, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—A NICE COUPLE TO TAKE DINING room in private boarding house. Must fully understand how to run it. Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st. L 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A PARTY WHO INTENDS LOcating in Seattle, W. T., some good specialities to represent there. Can give good references. L 116, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME GOOD ARticle used by railroads. Address, giving full particulars, L 117, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS ARE DOING WELL HANDLING OUR line of holiday goods. Call and see us. JNO. GATELY & CO., 187 Washington-st.

WANTED—LADY AGENT OF GOOD ADDRESS and appearance to solicit orders for our "Star Cones," an absolutely indispensable article for ladies. Business is respectable, profits large, and sells readily. Address Shires Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR NEW PATENT Fire-Proof Safes; size, 28x18x18; weight, 500 pounds; retail price, $35; others in proportion. Highest award (silver medal) Centennial Exposition. Rare chance; permanent business. Our prices lowest. We are not in the safe pool. Exclusive territory given. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS OBTAINED — CHAS. C. TILLMAN, Room 39, 162 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. Washington office, 515 Sixth-st., N. W.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP, all clear; give lowest price. L 122, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAWINGS, PASTEBOARD SIGNS, ETC., ARtistically made. 367 Wabash-av., Suite 7.

ELECTRIC BATHS—VAPOR, LOBSTER, OCEAN brine, medicated, and plain water baths. Rooms 14-18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 to 7.

GENTLEMAN OF EXTENSIVE FINANCIAL AND commercial connections in Great Britain will undertake commissions from Chicago parties during his stay there; will leave shortly. G 150, Tribune office.

MEDICO-GYMNASTICS AND WATER-CURE ACcording to scientific principles. Office 367 Wabash-av., second floor.

STYLISH OUTSIDE GARMENTS, TO ORDER, IN plush and cloth, tailor lined. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 113 and 115 State-st., next to Mandel Bros.

THE FIRM OF H. J. COON & CO., IS THIS DAY dissolved. Hiram J. Coon assumes all liabilities and collects all money due the firm. HIRAM J. COON, ROBT. M. DEAN. Chicago, Feb. 15, 1889.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST AND ABSOlute security. A lot of first mortgage notes as good as Government bonds, in any sum from $1,000 to $70,000, at reasonable discount. Address J 167, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., at less than usual rates, without delay and without commission; long or short time, and make payments to suit. If you wish to borrow money call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 LA Salle-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral security.

EXTENSIVE GOLD MINE FOR SALE—
To be sold at public auction by the undersigned, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Halifax, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, that extensive, valuable, and well-equipped Gold Mine known as the Dufferin GOLD MINE situate on the Atlantic coast, about ninety miles east of said city. Daily mail from Halifax. Telegraph office at Salmon River, four miles from the works. Salmon River Harbor never freezes, and is safe and easy of access. The mine embraces 342 areas, each 150x250 feet, all in one block. The entire area measures fifteen hundred feet in width across, and eight thousand five hundred and fifty feet along the lodes. The leases have nearly fourteen years to run, and can at any time be renewed for a period of twenty-one years, upon payment of two dollars per area. Within this area is a belt of veins dipping on each side of an anticlinal. They have been found by tests made on the surface to extend upwards of 4,000 feet. The ore has been partially removed to a depth of 200 feet over a distance of about 700 feet, and to a depth averaging about 70 feet over an additional 1,000 feet in length or thereabouts. The veins are of various width, the largest averaging about ten feet of solid quartz.
This mine was discovered in the autumn of 1880, but was not worked to any extent until the autumn of 1881. It has yielded up to the end of November 31,012 ounces of gold from 64,508 tons of quartz, according to the sworn returns made to the Mines Office. The gold can be produced at a cost which will leave a very handsome margin of profit.
The mine is operated by machinery worked by water power, the power being transmitted by a line of wire rope running from the water wheel to the mine—a distance of about 4,750 feet—and lying parallel to the outcrop of said veins, at a distance therefrom of about fifty feet. The Salmon River crosses the property twice. It supplies the hoisting and pumping power, and the same water is afterwards used to drive the crusher. The latter has thirty-eight stamps, and there is ample water power to operate three times that number. Sixty stamps can be operated with the present machinery. Of the 120 horse-power existing for pumping and hoisting only about twenty-five is used. There are about 700 acres of well timbered and well watered land owned with the mine. This partly covers the areas, and where it does not immediately adjoins them. It is also provided with a steam plant to operate hoisting gear and pumps in case of accident to the transmission power, a sawmill, sufficient for the requirements of the property, a tramway from the mine to the crusher for carrying quartz, and stables, offices, and boarding-houses, sufficient to accommodate a large number of employes.
The mine is owned and has been operated by a partnership, and owing to the death of one of the principal owners it has to be sold to enable his estate to be settled. A good title will be given.
Terms, ten per cent cash, balance within thirty days from day of sale. The deposit to be forfeited in case the purchaser fails to complete the purchase within that time. Further particulars can be had on reference to N. H. MEAGHER, Q. C., Bedford Row, Halifax, or to JAMES DUGGAN & SONS, Auctioneers, Bedford Row.

FOR SALE—20 SHARES OF STOCK, 26 MONTHS old, in the House Building & Loan Association; price $300. M. W. CANADAY, 196 East Monroe-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS—TURNER & BOND. Building loans made promptly. 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, 73, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE, short time building loans, commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, diamonds, and on any kind of securities. Goods stored and advances made. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY ON HAND AND LOANS PROMPTLY made at low rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

SHORT TIME BUILDING LOANS MADE; MONEY on 2d mortgages. J 116, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 ON 1,500 ACRES OF GOOD HARDwood land in Northern Michigan; perfect title abstract to date. Address J 169, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $600 ON GOOD SECURity for 6 months. Address L 103, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $7,500 ON SUBURBAN acres for which I am offered $35,000. No commission. M 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS FOR SHARES IN A real estate syndicate to subdivide ten acres of land near Edgewater; cost of land $18,000; each share $600. Address L 107, Tribune office.

5 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON BRICK IMproved city real estate in sums of $15,000 and upwards. PRUSSING & HUTCHINS, Lawyers, 718 Rookery.

$1,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT, 3 OR 5 years, city or suburban. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest; 5 per cent and over, according to location, improvements, rental, etc.; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL & CO., Room 615, 218 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board.

422 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board for two; also single room. L 126, Tribune office.

259 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS; also single rooms; board or not.

1259 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT, clean, and newly furnished room; home table; small family. References.

1726 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL PLEASANT rooms with board.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms with excellent table board. References required.

2222 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE AND TWO single rooms; superior board; reasonable.

2525 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE AND other rooms with first-class board.

2839 INDIANA-AV.—IN SMALL FAMILY, nice rooms single or en suite, with good board or without.

3548 VINCENNES-AV.—TO RENT—A HANDsomely furnished large front room, with excellent table, in refined private family for 2 gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at $14 per week.

North Side.

191 DEARBORN-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED front room, with first-class table board; also a few day boarders accommodated.

193 DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations; superior table; large, pleasant furnished suite of rooms; one other pleasant room.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE front corner room, large; also other large front rooms, with board; everything strictly first-class. References.

238 LA SALLE-AV.—TO RENT, A HANDSOME, warm room with choice board.

274 NORTH CLARK-ST.—COLCHESTER'S RESTaurant—Board from Feb. 18 to May 1—I will give first-class day board, two meals per day, $3.50; three meals per day, $4; breakfast from 7 to 10; lunch from 12 to 2; dinner from 5 to 8; tables reserved for families; nicely-furnished rooms for rent, en suite or single.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT AND other rooms, with board. References.

OHIO-ST., NEAR PINE—HANDSOMELY FURnished south front apartments, elegant table, private family; permanent parties desired. R B 95, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, suitable for two men, 50c per day; central location, near all West Side theatres. 122 S. Halsted-st.

MACINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEGANT rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

THE SARATOGA EUROPEAN HOTEL—155 AND 157 Dearborn-st. Has elegant rooms on 2d, 3d, and 4th floors; $4 per week; steam heat and all modern improvements.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR FAMILY OF EIGHT, WITH GOOD rooms in desirable location, South Side preferred, on Wednesday. W. H. SPEAR, 76 Michigan-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL SEND 25C IN STAMPS OR COIN, WITH SEX, date of birth, and ask 3 questions of love, marriage, business prospects. 541 Wabash-av. MRS. FRANKS. Inclose self-addressed envelope for reply. Call from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

ARRIVED—MME. DE LESTER, THE WORLD renowned trance medium, is located at 279 West Madison-st., and gives perfect satisfaction to her many callers.

LULU ST. JOHNS, CLAIRVOYANT AND FORTune teller. 159 West Madison-st., Room 5. Call.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller; 50c and $1. 445 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
123 to 129 35th-st., 6-room houses, with hot and cold water, bath, w. c., gas fixtures, and all modern improvements, for $20 per month to good tenants. Apply to janitor at 127 35th-st., second floor, or to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS NEAR LINcoln Park; office open evenings and Sundays until May. JAMES B. CUYLER, 115 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR DOUGLAS—16-room all stone modern detached house; good barn; lot 33x125. E. P. MAYNARD, 14 Tribune Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—840, 856, AND 1144 WASHINGTON-boulevard; three No. 1 houses, $50 and $60 each. 334 Warren-av., ten-room stone front, and a number of other good houses West and North Sides. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—155 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NICE 2-story house, 9 rooms, very convenient to business; will be rented low to good tenant. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—50 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., NEAR Madison, a large 2-story house and barn, $50 per month; possession of house at once, barn May 1. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

TO RENT—
7 Lincoln-av., two-story brick house in perfect order, fronting Lincoln Park; rent $35 per month. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—273 EAST HURON-ST., 10-ROOM brick house; rent very low. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENTION! TO RENT—HOUSES AND flats in all parts of the city; will furnish complete and sell on easy payments, or rent unfurnished. The Standard Furniture Co., 464 and 466 W. Madison-st.

ATTENTION—TO RENT—HOUSES AND flats in all parts of the city; will furnish complete and sell on easy payments, or rent unfurnished. The Standard Furniture Co., 464 and 466 W. Madison.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—LARGE RESIdence and fine grounds; suitable for family, school, sanitarium, etc. E. L. STEWART, 118 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 208 31ST-ST., 6 ROOMS and closets; all modern improvements; south front; between Prairie and Indiana-avs. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS—" Dearborn, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Elegant 6 and 7 room flats with every convenience; finished in hardwood; vegetable cellars, storeroom, etc.; cheapest flats in the city. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 5-ROOM FLAT IN basement of the brick house No. 2969 South Park-av. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOME AND CONVENient 4-room flat, second floor, 588 Thirty-ninth-st., in block southwest corner of Indiana-av.; janitor service. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2326 DEARBORN-ST., 1ST FLOOR—SIX rooms and bath, $25. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$16 AND $18—FRONT FLATS, NEWLY papered; extra storage and clothes-drying rooms included. 2614 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, CHEAP; A VERY DEsirable 6-room flat; has bath, hot and cold water, good light, and is nicely decorated; convenient to Cottage Grove-av. cars, Hyde Park trains, Board of Trade trains, and Stock-Yards cars. Plans and full information at our office. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ST. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast cor. Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; ash and garbage chute from kitchen; separate laundry; steam heat and janitor service free. Rooms all light and handsome and in perfect order. Apply to W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.; or at office Cass-st. entrance of building from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS IN THIS DESIRable locality at $12 to $30; concessions to first-class tenants. Inquire HOYT'S Renting Office, 40 Pine-st. Open at all hours.

TO RENT—99 WALTON-PLACE—FIVE ROOMS and bath; $16. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—4 TO 6 ROOMS—ON MARKET, Franklin, and Wells-sts., between Chicago-av. and Division-st.; $12 to $30. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—330 TO 346 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—7 AND 8 room apartments; new buildings; all latest improvements; Lincoln clothes-dryer in each apartment; outside light and air in every room; rent $15 per month to May 1, $20 and $25 after May 1, for inside houses; take Harrison, Van Buren, and Ogden-av. cars to Wood-st.; keys at 322 S. Wood-st., first floor. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS COR. HALSTED AND MADison-st., opposite Academy of Music; best place in the city for room-renting. Apply to janitor on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS THAT ARE RICHLY FURnished, kept in the best possible shape, and thoroughly respectable; centrally located; two blocks from Palmer House; steam heat and elevator. Dearborn Park Building, 5 and 6 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, all modern improvements, elevator service; private dining-room in building. Jackson-st. and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; $2 to $5; reference required. 34 Washington-st., near State.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV., CORNER VAN Buren-st. "The Avon"—Large, nicely furnished front rooms, $4 to $9 per week, $1 to $2 per day; also large finely furnished rooms for two or four.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, FINELY furnished, $8 to $10 a month. 144 Oakwood-boulevard, top flat, over bank.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHed or unfurnished; all modern improvements. 3101 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Michigan-av., handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE NICELY-FURnished front rooms, single or en suite; rent reasonable to permanent party. Palmer House Flats, 167 Wabash-av. MRS. ELY. Take elevator.

TO RENT—FOUR CONNECTING ROOMS, SOUTH and west exposure, Vernon-av. L 123, Tribune.

North Side.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT board. 306 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—
BY WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Renting and Collection of Rents,
Real Estate and Loans.
Telephone No. 976. 156-158 La Salle-st.
We make a specialty of property in the business centre.

STATE-ST., NEAR MONROE—
Store and basement, 20x150 or 20x100; entry 54.
WABASH-AV., NEAR ADAMS—
Store and basement, 38x180; entry 109.
MADISON-ST., NR. MARSHALL FIELD'S WHOLESALE—Store, 25x145; entry 95.
JACKSON-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—
4 floors, 48x90 each; entry 80.
CLARK-ST., NEAR JACKSON—
76 rooms, all fitted with steam heat, finished in red oak, elevators, elegant tile floor entrance; will rent for European hotel or to corporation requiring at least half the space for office purposes. Entry 13.
STATE-ST., COR. 16TH—
2 stores, 20x60, with cold storage connection; entry 21.
We have a large list of business property for rent. Call and examine.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.

TO RENT—STORES.
169 West Madison-st., Haymarket Theatre.
147 and 149 West Madison-st., corner Union.
489 West Madison-st.
91 South Halsted-st.; new.
99 and 101 South Canal-st.
73 West Lake-st.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—OTTAWA BUILDING—
Northwest corner of State-st. and Chicago-av.—Four stores, new and neat, desirably located for choice retail trade. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON HALSTED-ST., OPposite Academy of Music; finest retail location in the city. Apply to janitor on premises, or C. E. EHLERT, Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

STORE TO LET—WILL RENT PART OR whole of elegant salesroom, well lighted, 33x170 feet, being 2d floor of 294 Wabash-av.; best location for sewing machines, sample furniture, pianos, etc., etc. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—105 LAKE-ST., AND 337 AND 339 Wabash-av. Apply 70, 161 La Salle-st., between 10 and 12 and 1 and 3.

FOR RENT—STORES AND OFFICES. Inquire 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

FOR RENT—FROM MAY 1—FOUR-STORY and basement brick building No. 68 Lake-st., size 20x60; freight elevator; separate entrance to upper floors. JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

STORE FOR RENT—NO. 23 LAKE-ST. FIVE stories and basement; elevator; everything first-class. Apply to Estate of F. C. PORTER, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR RENT—FROM 1ST MAY—180 S. WATER-st. Apply MR. DODD, Room A, or to W. DINNING, Waukegan.

TO RENT—TAILORS—STORE NEAR CORNER Madison and Halsted-sts.; old stand to rent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5732 WENTWORTH-AV.; NO. 1 LOcation; one store with barn and dwelling upstairs; only those able to give security apply.

TO RENT—242 MADISON-ST.—STORE AND loft, together or separately, in good business locality; cheap. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—90 FRANKLIN-ST.—STORE AND basement, 20x80 feet. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—2618 AND 2630 COTTAGE Grove-av.; $25 and $15; brick; plate glass fronts; newly papered. Inquire 2614, corner druggist.

Offices.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT SALESROOMS AND OFFICES.
All or part of the large building over store No. 182 State-st. (opposite Palmer House). Fast passenger elevator. Elegant salesrooms and offices and best lighted rooms in the city. One salesroom on second floor, 23x120 feet; light from all sides; well adapted for merchant tailoring business. Apply to JOHN TRAYNER, On the premises.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OFFICE AND ROOMS ON 4th floor at 103 Washington-st. O. LUNT, Room 17.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN BUILDING NORTHWEST corner Washington and Dearborn-sts. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CALL AND SEE PLANS OF NEW fireproof, strictly first-class office building; ready for occupancy May 1; will arrange partitions to suit tenants renting this week; low rent to the right parties. S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 51 AND 53 FRANKlin-st.; fine side light; suitable for manufacturing; power elevator free; use of office partitions and shelving free of charge. Apply in store below, or of J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING ON northwest corner of Madison and Franklin-sts., with or without power; elegantly lighted; elevator service; cheap. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EAST OF HALSTED-ST.—FINEST lofts in Chicago, with power and elevators; 2,000 to 20,000 square feet floor room. If you are looking for something desirable call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING—42,000 SQ. FEET floor, with elevator (power if desired), splendid light; pressed brick and iron store fronts, Nos. 46 and 48 West Monroe-st. and Nos. 120, 122, and 124 S. Clinton-st. Also 2 40x65 well-lighted rooms, with elevator and power. Apply s. e. cor. Clinton and Monroe-sts. F. C. WELLS.

TO RENT—OTTAWA BUILDING—
N. W. cor. Chicago-av. and N. State-st., choice apartments of 5, 6, and 7 rooms each, with all modern improvements; these flats are now being handsomely papered and will be in perfect condition at very low rental. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
21,000 square feet, second, third, and fourth floors each 40x175, together or separately, Nos. 212 and 214 Randolph-st.; elevator, front and rear entrance, well lighted; very centrally located; cheap if taken at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., DURING the inauguration, a large building estimated to accommodate 750 men; heat, light, and cots furnished. Organizations only need apply to GEO. C. PAYNE & CO., opposite U. S. Treasury Department.

TO RENT—FACTORY—A LARGE, WELL LIGHTed building; engine, boiler, elevator, steam coils. THOS. DEMPSTER, 521 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, WITH POWER, ELEvator, etc., for light manufacturing; cheap. Apply 35 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT TO RENT BUILDING, STORE, OR LOFT FOR BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES See my large list before you close. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEWPORT, R. I.—FURNISHED COTtages adjoining the Cliff Avenue Hotel; thoroughly renovated and repaired; sanitary arrangements perfect; meals can be served from the hotel. Address MRS. MESSER, Cliff Avenue Hotel.

TO RENT—414 AND 416 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—A very desirable 5-story and basement brick building, 64x90 feet; steam heat, elevator, etc.; will rent cheap. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR IN NEW BUILDING; best N. W. corner in wholesale district; 80x120; two entrances and elevator; cheap. E. P. MAYNARD, 14 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FOR PRINTER—ROOM 30X90, WITH power, at 170 Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT—1ST, 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS, EACH 50x100, in new Frances manufacturing building, s. w. cor. Jefferson and Monroe-sts.; light on three sides; passenger and freight elevators, steam heating; plenty of power. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, R. 5, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FACTORY; WILL GIVE POSSESSION on or before March 15; good sized corner factory building on West Side with power. Address at once M 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MAY 1—4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, southwest corner Washington and Canal-sts.; 30,000 square feet; power if desired. SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SOUTH Side residence, north of 35th-st., with d.-r. and k. on parlor floor, good barn, etc. We can rent such a house to a first-class party, who, if an object, will pay a year's rent in advance. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD-SIZED UNFURnished house on the South Side north of 31st-st.; possession between now and May 1; one to three years' lease. M. M. KINSLEY, 105 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING 2 OR 3 stories, 50x150 feet, with boiler and engine, on railroad track; northwest section of city preferred. Pickle Packers Vinegar Co., L. A. BUDLONG, 37 River-st.

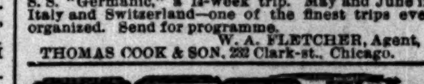
WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—UNTIL May 1, furnished house, 8 to 10 rooms, good location, South Side preferred. See Wednesday. W. H. SPEAR, 76 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON NORTH Side for private laundry and residence, by 1st of March, north of Erie, east of Wells-st., south of North-av.; rent not to exceed $60. Address L 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE in the vicinity of Fullerton-av. and Larrabee-st., a 7 or 8 room modern built house or flat for small private family; good tenant and prompt pay. Address L 38, Tribune office.

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., POSTAGE-STAMP DEALERS, 69 Dearborn-st., buy old coins; coin lists, 10 cents.



FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 9 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 3 p. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, March 2, 6 a. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, March 6, 9 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, March 9, 11 a. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, March 13, 2 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

"COOK'S TOURS" TO EUROPE.
Our new circulars are of interest to all intending travelers. ANNUAL MAY PARTY sails May 1 on S. S. "Germanic," a 14-week trip. May and June in Italy and Switzerland—one of the finest trips ever organized. Send for programme. W. A. FLETCHER, Agent, THOMAS COOK & SON, 232 Clark-st., Chicago.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Great Rock-Island Route.
Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Vestibule Express	† 12:45 pm	*12:20 pm
Peoria Express	† 12:45 pm	† 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Vestibule Express	* 1:45 pm	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:45 pm	* 1:15 pm
Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp.	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
St. Jo'ph & Atchison Vestibule Ex	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:30 pm	*10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:55 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:55 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:25 am	* 2:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:05 pm	*10:30 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.
Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:40 am	† 6:55 pm
Vestibule Ex. to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison	* 1:40 pm	* 1:20 pm
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
California Express	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Ticket offices, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont house.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	‡ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	[illegible]	‡11:40 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	[illegible]	‡ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Wabash Railway.
John McNulta, Receiver.
Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:20 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	[illegible]	1:45 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:20 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4:30 pm	9:35 am

KANKAKEE LINE. Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	8:05 pm	6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12:01 pm	§ 2:15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	§ 8:25 am § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	§12:01 pm * 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	§ 2:15 pm * 8:25 am § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 5:30 pm	§ 8:25 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	§ 6:30 pm ‡ 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am * 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm § 9:05 pm	X1:45 pm *10:30 am § 9:35 pm § 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:50 pm § 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 3:00 pm † 9:05 pm	§ 1:50 pm ‡ 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am
Dixon, Sterling & Clinton	* 8:30 am	* 6:10 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st.
The line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to Denver, Omaha, Concordia, Kas., St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 2:25 pm
Omaha & Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4:50 pm	*10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	5:30 pm 10:30 pm	9:30 am 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am †10:30 pm	7:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am * 3:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:15 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	†10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	12:30 pm 10:40 pm	[illegible] 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	12:30 pm †10:40 pm	2:30 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:40 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2.00 PM	1.30 PM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11.30 PM	7.35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	* 9.00 AM	7.35 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11.20 PM	7.35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5.30 PM	[illegible]

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)
The popular short line between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Dubuque, Des Moines, and St. Joseph. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars, and modern day coaches. City ticket offices, No. 106 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Tremont House. Depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:20 pm	*10:45 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10:20 pm	*10:45 am
St. Charles and Byron Local	* 4:30 pm	*10:10 am

*Daily

WISCONSIN CENTRAL. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer and Tremont Houses. Waukesha Local, *5:00 p. m. Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, St. Paul and Minneapolis, leave *7:30 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, and Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, and Waukesha, †8:30 a. m., *7:30 p. m., *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.

EASTERN.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	5:20 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Vestibuled Limited	* 7:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10:25 pm	* 5:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*10:05 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Limited Ex	x8:10 pm	x 8:25 am
New York and Boston Limited	x2:25 pm	x11:25 pm
Philadelphia Express	x2:25 pm	x 8:25 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o8:45 am	o 7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x5:35 pm	x 9:50 am
Hammond Accommodation	o5:40 am	o 7:55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x2:25 pm	x11:25 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.
"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	‡ 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10:10 p m	* 6:40 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.
Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 2:30 pm	§ 9:00 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:30 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Niagara Falls Short Line.
Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.
Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	[illegible] am	6:30 pm
Night Express (daily)	8:15 pm	7:20 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.30 am	9:10 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8:00 am	6:05 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3:15 pm	[illegible] pm
Limited Express (daily.)	5.00 pm	[illegible] am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11 30 pm	7:30 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	....
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:43 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m * 5:30 pm * 6:35 pm	§ 3:35 pm 6:40 am * 7:55 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

INTERESTED PEOPLE VISIT THE BOYS' SCHOOL AT NORWOOD PARK.

The Party Hears Reports, Listens to Addresses, Examines the Institution, and Indorses Its Management—The Love Story of a Telephone Girl Told in a Police Court—The Baptist Social Union Have a Banquet—Other Local Items.

The regular quarterly meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys at Norwood Park was made the occasion of a visit by the friends of the school. Among those in the party were Judge and Mrs. Tuthill, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, County Commissioners Engelhardt, Pluckebaum, Hayes, Schubert, and Edmanson, Mrs. Mondy, Mrs. H. H. Belfield, Mrs. John H. Avery, Mrs. Celia Whipple Wallace, and Mrs. J. W. Plummer. The visitors were met at the station by a company of lads of the institution in uniform, who escorted the party to the main building, where they were welcomed by Mrs. Ursula L. Harrison, the general superintendent of the school.

Ex-Judge John A. Jameson, President of the board, opened the meeting with a brief address. It was the policy of the school to find homes for those committed as quickly as possible, and in this they had been remarkably successful. He thought it would be a matter of economy for the State to support such a school, as 85 per cent of its inmates were saved from lives of wickedness, and the expense required to make them good citizens would be a small fraction of the expenditure required to take care of them as criminals.

Mr. O. L. Dudley, Secretary of the board, reported considerable advance in the facilities for industrial training. A factory for broom and shoemaking had been added. During the quarter twenty-one had been committed by the courts, making a total of 207 boys received since the opening of the school less than twenty months ago. Ninety-six had been placed in homes, leaving 111 in the school. The January grand jury had visited the school and expressed themselves as pleased with the efficiency and management of the school and recommended it to the public for support.

Mrs. Harrison's report showed that matters were running smoothly. Many liberal donations had been received, but the school was working under financial disadvantages and needed immediate aid. Mrs. Celia Whipple Wallace had donated ten full kits of tools for wood-carving and military uniforms for the boys.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of All Souls' Church said he regarded the school as a phenomenal and prophetic institution. It prepared the boys for homes and citizenship, and should not lack for support.

Judge Richard S. Tuthill, who is deeply interested in the school, said he was willing to go before the Board of Commissioners and ask for aid. Not a dollar paid to any public department was more beneficial than the money paid to the support of the industrial school.

The Commissioners present expressed themselves as in sympathy with the purpose of the institution. The public exercises which are to be given by the school in celebration of Washington's birthday were given for the benefit of the visitors. Judge Tuthill, Mrs. Wallace, the Rev. E. I. Galvin, and others made addresses to the boys. Mrs. Harrison and her assistants were highly complimented upon the management of the institution. Letters of regret were read from S. A. Kean, Judge Gresham, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Francis B. Peabody, Marshall Field, Potter Palmer, and a telegram from Morton George. Mr. George has proposed to donate a 300-acre farm at Glenwood, twenty miles south of the city, for the school on condition that enough money be secured to erect suitable buildings.

A TELEPHONE GIRL'S ROMANCE.

Miss May Wanak Causes the Arrest of a Recreant Lover.

Miss May Wanak, a pretty "hello" girl, was complainant in Justice C. J. White's court yesterday morning against George R. Baker, charged with "making threats to kill." The defendant is a son of ex-West Town Supervisor Baker, one of the partners in the firm of Baker Bros., coal merchants at No. 92 Washington street. The firm has a dock at No. 9 West Twelfth street. A part of George's duty was to answer the telephone. The wire runs into what is known among telephone people as "4" office and is located at Desplaines and Washington streets.

Baker Jr. noticed that the girl who said "Number d'ye want?" when he rang the bell had a remarkably sweet voice. He thought it indicated a pretty face and form. He became cautious and said, "Please connect me." Frequently he asked the operator to tell him the time of day. These symptoms were recognized in "4" office, and it was observed that when "4829" wanted a connection everything moved. There were no lines crossed, nobody was busy, and nothing whatever was the matter with the main office. The flirtation progressed, an appointment was made, and the young coal merchant met the fair operator. A real love affair resulted, and so did the police court case.

Miss Wanak looked remarkably pretty in her new cloak when she stood up before the Justice. She was accompanied by numerous female relatives. Young Baker was present with his father.

"He promised to marry me," said Miss Wanak to the Justice, but I don't think he will do it. I just had to have him arrested."

"What's that got to do with the case?"

"Well, he threatened to kill me. His cousin William told me so over the wire. He said George was laying for me with a gun. We were to have been married New Year's Day, but he did not come. He did not come near me for a week. I was almost wild. Then we half arranged for another wedding, but that will not come off. I gave up my position, and now perhaps I can't get it back again."

"Why don't you settle the trouble between yourselves?"

"Well, perhaps I might. I think he ought to give me $60 for the loss of my position and my board. You see, I was home waiting for the wedding quite a time."

The defendant asked for a continuance, and said that he never thought of shooting the girl. His cousin had told her that to scare her, and he was present when the message was sent. Baker furnished bonds in $300 to appear Saturday.

BAPTISTS HAVE A BANQUET.

Six Hundred Members of the Church Meet at the Grand Pacific.

Six hundred Baptists congregated at the Grand Pacific last evening. It was the annual banquet of the Chicago Baptist Social Union, and a love feast, both from a spiritual and physical standpoint, was made of the occasion.

The banquet began at 7 o'clock, but long before that time the parlors of the hotel were crowded, and a semi-informal reception was held at which outside visiting pastors were introduced to the Chicago people. The Rev. Jesse A. Baldwin led the march to the ladies' ordinary, where the supper was served. Then a musical program was rendered, including vocal solos by Frank W. Ambler and Mrs. Louise Adeline Nellis. Miss Jessie Bruce executed a "Fantasie Pastorale" on the violin, which was warmly appreciated.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. H. O. Rowlands of Elgin, Ill., who spoke humorously of the "Centrifugal Principle in Our Denominational Life," and by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Ford of St. Louis. The Rev. Dr. W. M. Lawrence of this city spoke on "The Church: Its Perils and Privileges." Socially the banquet was an enjoyable event.

MRS. ANNIE ALLEN RELEASED ON BAIL.

Belief General That Mrs. Gurley Lied in Her "Confession."

The case against Mrs. Annie Allen, whom Mrs. Josie Gurley charges with the abduction of Annie Redmond, was continued by Justice Lyon yesterday morning in $2,000 bail until Feb. 28. Mrs. Allen strenuously denies her guilt, and there appears to be no evidence against her except the unsupported story of Mrs. Josie Gurley.

P. W. Driscoll, the father of Mrs. Gurley, was the only witness for the prosecution present when the case was called. He procured the warrant charging Mrs. Allen with abduction. The police asked for a continuance. Mrs. Allen, who is a good-looking woman with an intelligent face, replied sharply:

"I don't want a continuance. I am innocent and can prove it. I want Officer Stewart here. Why isn't he here?" The case was passed for a short time until Officer Stewart arrived.

"You were present during the two conversations I had with Mrs. Gurley were you not?" asked Mrs. Allen.

"Yes," replied Stewart.

"Let us have ten days to prepare our case, Judge, and make the bond sufficiently high," said Capt. Bartram.

"Well, I won't try the case now. Can you give bonds, Mrs. Allen?"

"I have two bondsmen here."

"The case is continued to Feb. 28 in $2,000 bonds."

Henry Stuckart, a hardware merchant at No. 2517 Archer avenue, scheduled $23,000 worth of property and was accepted on the bond.

Officer Stewart says he listened to two conversations between Mrs. Gurley and Mrs. Allen. The latter urged Mrs. Gurley to tell the whole truth and to divulge the real identity of "Mrs. Gordon," whom she persistently accused of the abduction. Mrs. Allen did all in her power to help the police, and this with some published interviews with her may have incited Mrs. Gurley to make this accusation. Officer Stewart is convinced of Mrs. Allen's innocence.

Lieut. Elliott denounced the arrest of Mrs. Allen as a piece of foolishness. He said:

"Mrs. Gurley herself stole the child. The child positively identifies her. Mrs. Gurley has tried to shift the crime off onto a mythical 'Mrs. Gordon,' of whom the slightest trace does not develop. Then she accuses a woman whom she knew well and for years by another name of being 'Mrs. Gordon.' Now she accuses Mrs. Annie Allen. If no attention had been paid to this last confession she would be ready with another tomorrow."

A similar opinion is expressed by nearly all who are familiar with the case. Officers McNamara and Thomas had a talk with Mrs. Gurley at the jail yesterday afternoon, in which she reiterated her accusation against Mrs. Allen, but gave no particulars. Gurley promised the officers to make a full and complete confession today.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A LUNATIC.

Attendant Feeney Seriously Bitten by the Madman—A Queer Place for Boys.

Frank McDonald, a homeless child 9 years of age, had a narrow escape from death at the hands of an infuriated maniac, and Attendant Feeney of the Detention Hospital was severely injured in the struggle to save the boy's life yesterday.

McDonald was one of a number of dependent boys picked up by the Humane Society officers and taken to the Detention Hospital to be cared for until the County Judge could send them to Feehanville or Norwood Park. There is no place to keep these boys except in the male insane ward.

A few days ago Victor Simonini, an Italian plaster worker, was picked up by the police, raving man, and was taken to the Detention Hospital. Simonini was extremely violent when first locked up, but seemed to improve and show a tendency to silently brood in his cell.

It was not supposed that he required any close watching and Feeney was in the office when he was startled by a yell, like that of an enraged beast, followed by a boy's screams for help. Rushing into the ward he saw Simonini chasing the lad around the room while the other boys were crouched in a corner, pale and trembling with terror. The other lunatics were looking on laughing at the scene. Just as Feeney entered, the infuriated madman caught the boy by the throat and began to drag him around the room. Feeney ran toward the lunatic, who eluded him, still dragging the boy with him and making an effort as he ran to beat the little fellow's brains out against the stone walls.

The attendant finally caught Simonini and a desperate struggle began. The maniac threw the attendant from side to side, but Feeney held on to his man. Then he seized one of the attendant's hands in his teeth and bit it almost to the bone. The other hand received similar treatment a moment later, but just then help arrived and Simonini was overpowered and manacled. Feeney's hands were badly bitten, but the wounds were cauterized and serious results will probably be avoided.

The greatest dissatisfaction is expressed by the authorities at the custom prevailing of locking young boys up with dangerous lunatics. Not being criminals, these boys cannot be sent to the jail to await trial in the County Court and until the proposed house of detention is built there is no other place to put them.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Gas Lighting in Steam Cars.

A new device for lighting steam trains has been discovered which emphasizes the fact that the lamp must go. A dining and sleeping car lighted by gas stood on the tracks last night at the Dearborn Station. The device consists of four cylindrical tanks six feet long, attached to the under side of the car, in which the supply of gas is kept, and the pipes connecting the ten four-burner lamps within the car. The lamps in the body of the car and those in the smoking and toilet rooms are fed by separate pipes and admit of independent usage. The place for turning the gas on and off is in one end of the car and is attended by the porter alone. Beneath the car is a contrivance for the regulation of the quantity and force of the gas and is so arranged that it is impossible for the force to exceed a given pressure, no matter whether the tanks contain one pound or eighty pounds pressure, the latter being the maximum pressure when filled. The lamps are thirty-five candle power each and give a strong, steady, yet not brilliant light, making reading in any part of the car an easy thing. The danger from explosion or accident of any kind is practically out of the question, for the regulating attachment prevents high pressure gas from getting into the car. Mr. William St. John of New York is in charge of the system.

Women Meet and Consult.

The Cook County Woman Suffrage Association met yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. Mrs. Elizabeth Harbert, who presided, called it a "jubilee meeting" on account of the favorable report during the last week of the Senate committee having in charge the Equal Rights bill. There was a roomful of ladies present, many of whom spoke.

Mrs. Mary Ahrens, who represents the club in the Woman's Protective Association, made an informal report concerning the work of the latter. She said the Protective Association would soon issue a circular defending or explaining its action in certain recent cases. Referring to the Rawson trial, Mrs. Ahrens said that it was only after the most careful investigation the society decided to give Mrs. Rawson the moral support which all women needed at such times. "That case is now done with," said Mrs. Ahrens, "and we hope we may never be called upon to again defend Mrs. Rawson."

Mayor Roche's Pure Administration.

At a meeting of the Holland Harrison and Morton Club held Monday, Feb. 18, at No. 545 Blue Island avenue, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The term of office of the Hon. John A. Roche as Mayor of Chicago is about to terminate; and,

WHEREAS, The said John A. Roche has given the city an administration which for purity, and efficiency, and economy stands unparalleled in its history, and he has executed the laws and ordinances without fear or favor, thereby strengthening the popular reliance upon our institutions, and has given a strong impetus to the increase and greatness of this our city.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Holland Harrison and Morton Club of Chicago, declare our appreciation of the benefits enjoyed by us and earnestly hope that the said John A. Roche be again nominated and elected to the important office which he has so satisfactorily and creditably filled.

Mrs. Dennison's Double Misfortune.

H. C. Dennison and wife conduct a small restaurant at No. 281 Dearborn street. Mrs. Dennison was filling an oil lamp early yesterday morning with gasoline, when the fluid caught fire and an explosion resulted. Mrs. Dennison's dress and hair were ablaze, and she ran screaming into the front of the restaurant. Her husband seized her in his arms and tore off her blazing apparel. His own hands were severely burned and his hair singed.

The noise of the explosion and the arrival of the fire department attracted a large crowd. During the excitement Mrs. Dennison had her pocketbook stolen. The purse contained $950 in gold certificates and currency and several checks for small amounts. Mrs. Dennison's injuries were found to be painful, but not fatal.

Alleged Brutality of Police Officers.

Police Officers Patrick Kilty, Albert Junge, and Charles McDermott were arrested yesterday on a bench warrant issued by Judge Altgeld on the complaint of Thomas Perry, who charged them with making a brutal assault on his wife, Mrs. Julia Perry, breaking into their house at a late hour of the night and arresting her without a warrant. The alleged assault occurred the night of Jan. 24, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The occupants of the house had retired and the lights had been extinguished. It is claimed that the officers forcibly broke open the door and brutally beat Mrs. Perry. In the struggle her only garment was torn off, and she was not given time to dress herself, but was dragged, half clothed and barefooted, through the snow a quarter of a mile to the police station. Judge Altgeld continued the hearing until next Tuesday.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Charles F. Parnell, to erect two-story tenement house at No. 1347 West Congress street, to cost $3,000.

Ludwig Swerenz, to erect cottage at No. 78 McReynolds street, to cost $700.

J. J. Daley, to erect four-story store and flats at No. 326 North Franklin street, to cost $15,000.

Anna Lusk, to erect two-story dwelling at No. 1250 West Fifteenth street, to cost $2,500.

Laura Gresnio, to erect cottage at No. 771 Kedzie avenue, to cost $700.

Charles Franz, to erect cottage at No. 911 North Hoyne avenue, to cost $1,200.

M. Walsh, to erect rear addition at No. 3127 Dashiel street, to cost $500.

J. W. Keppler, to erect warehouse at No. 368 Indiana street, to cost $10,000.

Six Months for Biting an Ear.

In a fight at the saloon at No. 1029 West Madison street Nov. 25 Peter Caslin bit off a good-sized section of William Boylan's ear. Peter was on trial before Judge Tuley yesterday on the charge of mayhem. "It appears," said the court in summing up the case, "that the defendant held Boylan around the waist and deliberately bit off his ear. I do not know that in doing so the defendant confined his antagonist's arms, but in my opinion it was not a fair fight. Dogs fight that way; men should not. It is the sentence of this court that the prisoner pay a fine of $10 and be taken from this court to the County Jail and be there confined for the term of six months."

Havlin Leases Baker's Theatre.

Edward T. Singer, receiver of the Baker Theatre property, filed in the County Court yesterday a report showing that he had leased the theatre to John H. Havlin, the well known theatrical manager of Cincinnati, for a term of five years, beginning May 1. The rental for the entire five years is $50,000—$8,000 for the first year; $9,000 for the second; $10,000 for the third; $11,000 for the fourth; and $12,000 for the fifth year. Mr. Havlin deposited a certified check for $4,000 with the clerk of the court for the first six months' rent. The receiver's report was confirmed by Judge Prendergast.

Carriage Manufacturers in Council.

Manufacturers of buggies, carriages, and wagons from all parts of the country met yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific and organized a "carriage freight association." The purpose is said to be the advancement of trade interests by securing the best freight classification possible for trade products. Representatives from ninety firms were present and the body organized by electing the following officers: President, A. A. Abbott, Chicago; Vice-Presidents, W. P. Haddock of St. Louis, J. H. Burrows of Cincinnati, C. C. Bradley of Syracuse, N. Y., T. J. Fish of Racine, Wis., W. S. Frazier of Aurora, Ill., and L. Woodland of Dayton, O.; Secretary, C. H. Pope of St. Louis. Mr. Abbott said that the entire session was occupied in "discussing the best methods of arranging a freight class that will be alike just to the manufacturer and the railway." A committee was finally appointed to confer with the Western Classification Committee, which meets in this city March 6. The committee consists of President A. A. Abbott, C. H. Pope of St. Louis, and J. H. Burrows of Cincinnati. The committee will also attempt to hold a conference with Judge Cooley today.

Items.

Sidney Bartlett has leased to William W. Le Moyne for ninety-nine years the property on La Salle street, 148 feet north of Madison, west front, 29x101, at a rental of $5,500 per annum.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 4° above zero; 9 a. m., 6°; 10 a. m., 9°; 11 a. m., 11°; 12 m., 13°; 1 p. m., 15°; 3 p. m., 16°; 6 p. m., 14°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.58; 6 p. m., 29.74.

Among the transfers filed for record yesterday was that of 37 8-10 feet on Michigan avenue, seventy-five feet north of Madison street, east front, 162½ feet deep, dated Jan. 28, consideration $72,000, Charles Fullerton to Ward & Thorne, who compose the firm of Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Board of Trade Directors passed a resolution yesterday to post the prices which govern the settlements of contracts by offset. This will go into force tomorrow. The following new members were admitted: J. N. Wilcox, Alexander Rogers, E. S. Halstander, and C. H. Cisco.

Michael Madden was picked up on the street Monday night and taken to the Detention Hospital for the Insane from the Desplaines Street Station yesterday morning. He imagined he was a dog and that everybody in the street was whistling to him. The officers found $3,320 in his pocket. Madden has been employed in San Francisco until recently.

William H. Worth, receiving clerk of Montgomery Ward & Co., charged with embezzlement, waived examination before Justice R. H. White yesterday morning and was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds. The police have recovered twenty watches, nine revolvers, a diamond ring, and some silk goods said to have been pawned by Worth at different places.

A letter was received at police headquarters yesterday from John Berg of No. 271 Hamline avenue, making complaints of numerous burglaries in his neighborhood, and asking for more police protection. The matter of these alleged depredations had already been referred to Capt. Hathaway. This district is north of Garfield Park and is sparsely settled, there being as a rule only two or three houses on each block. With the present force it is impossible to more thoroughly patrol it than is done at present, but if an increased force is put on, as is hoped next month, more patrolmen will be sent to that neighborhood.

The Western Railway Club at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Phenix Building discussed the questions: "An Axle for a Sixty-Thousand Pound Car" and "Tender Trucks." A paper on the first question was read by the President of the club, G. W. Rhodes, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and brought out considerable discussion. A vote taken on "retaining the present six-feet three-inch axle" was carried. The general feeling of the members favored a 4x8 journal for 60,000 pound cars, which when unfit for further service in the heavier could be placed under the 40,000 and 30,000 pound cars. The question of making heavy cars six-axled, the same as chair, sleeping, and dining cars, was also presented, but met with adverse criticism. E. W. McKenzie Hughes, Locomotive and Car Superintendent Northwestern Railway of England, was present and took part in the discussion.

About fifty stalwart Scandinavians, mostly Swedes, residing in the Twenty-third (the old Seventeenth) Ward, presented themselves in the Criminal Court Building last evening before Judge Tuthill, renounced their allegiance to the King of Sweden, and became full fledged citizens of the United States. They will hereafter be active members of the Republican party. They made a fine appearance. All of them are mechanics in the woodworking establishments along the North Branch, strong limbed, good featured, intelligent looking young men varying from 25 to 40. Ex-Ald. Linn and Deputy Sheriff William A. Johnson did the honors of the occasion and vouched for several of the new citizens. While Judge Tuthill conducted the examination of these new voters Chief Clerk Henry Stephens, down-stairs, was kept busy issuing first papers to about 100 new arrivals from Scandinavia who will become citizens four or five years hence. Another batch of new voters will be given final papers the 11th of next month. This early naturalization movement indicates the increasing interest in the municipal contest.

Talking of Another Prohibitory Law.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the State Temperance Alliance began here tonight. A number of topics bearing on the enforcement of prohibition will be discussed. The President of the alliance, the Rev. Dr. Fellows of Manchester, delivered his annual address tonight. In an interview he said that a number of the leading temperance people of the State are considering the subject of having another prohibition amendment submitted to the people. The old amendment adopted June 30, 1882, was declared invalid by the Supreme Court on a technicality; thereupon the Legislature passed the present prohibitory law, which could, of course, be repealed by any succeeding Legislature.

Fell Heir to a Fortune of $140,000.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—H. W. Vandyke, proprietor of the Minnie Douglas opera company, now traveling through this section, by the death of his uncle yesterday fell heir to $140,000.

Half Fare to Washington.

For the benefit of all who desire to visit Washington at the time of the inauguration of President-elect Harrison, the B. & O. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to Washington and Baltimore at the rate of one fare for the round trip from all points on its lines. The tickets will be on sale Feb. 26 to March 3, inclusive, and will be valid for return passage until March 8, inclusive. Please note that excursion tickets via B. & O. will be good to Baltimore as well as to Washington, stop-over privileges being granted at the latter point in either or both directions, within the time limit of the ticket. They will also be accepted for passage on all trains, including the "Vestibuled Limited Express," without extra fare. Excursion tickets from Washington to Baltimore, at the rate of $1.20 for the round trip, will be on sale at all B. & O. Ticket Offices in Washington, Feb. 26 to March 4, good until March 7.

W. E. Tefft of New York City telegraphed yesterday for one of Studebaker Bros'. fine double sleighs.

Buck & Rayner's Fragrant Dentifrice polishes and preserves the teeth.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Leon C. Hatchek, Mamie F. Cronin	22—20
Frank C. Censer, Carrie Pratt	30—28
Jacob Leipunsky, Annie Bialosky	23—19
Joseph Larmay, Mary Hanley	27—24
John Pietzer, Mary Lisec	29—21
Joseph M. Cuennan, Jennie T. Walsh	25—24
Andrew Lorene, Antonia Knapek	28—19
J. Biskupski, South Chicago, Mary Wahoski, same	24—19
Joachim Behrend, Annie Heiden	35—26
Joseph Arnold, Mathilda Zall	28—19
Alexander May, Lucy Ray	22—18
Worley B. Leas, Carrie Cotherman	23—18
M. Johnson, Pullman, Barbara Schuh, same	34—29
William Durkin, Honora Durkin	31—21
H. Hinricks, Austin, Ernstine Menzie, same	54—44
Morris Greenberg, Lizzie Cohn	31—23
August Klar, Margaretha Bischof	32—27
Henry Hill, Lena Armbruster	26—23
W. C. Watton, Englewood, L. B. Gladeway, same	28—28
Wendelin Muller, Hatie Holz	30—27
Martin Hansman, Roselawn, Geessien Vos, same	20—17
Martin Clifford, Nellie Homn	29—24
Charles D. Keep, Dartford, Grace Sturges	27—22
Horace E. Leman, Serrah E. Sellers	28—19
David Cullerton, Anna Cassidy	22—19
Anton Maus, Sophie Hagemann, Lansing	23—18
Charles Eriksson, Anna S. Carlson	26—27
Walter L. Burton, Nellie M. Newman	29—21
John Cerny, Anna Novak	35—35
C. Lull, Evanston, F. Uecker, same	21—19
George Brandt, Ida Vannatta	28—24
Edward Kearney, Margaret Campbell	26—19
Schander Roselmajer, Antonia Ratz	39—26
John Kenny, Mrs. Emma Martin	33—34
D. G. White, Harmansburg, Elizabeth Martin	28—20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BROWN—Feb. 19, Mrs. John Brown, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James McCann, 324 South Morgan-st.

Funeral Friday, Feb. 22, to Jesuit Church, thence by C., M. & St. P. Ry. to Calvary.

COLLETTE—Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 7:30 a. m., Mrs. Louisa Collette, relict of the late J. M. Collette.

Funeral from her late residence, 356 South Paulina-st., Friday, Feb. 22, at 12 m., by carriages to Rosehill.

HEINRICHS—Feb. 19, at her residence, 180 West Polk-st., Ruth Heinrichs, beloved daughter of Charles J. and Margareth Heinrichs, aged 2 years and 4 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARTWIG—Elsa, only child of Charles F. and Mamie A. Hartwig, nee Meyer, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 1 p. m. from parents' residence, No. 8 Fowler-st., to Forest Home.

HUTT—Adam Hutt, son of Louis and Katie Hutt.

Funeral Thursday, Feb. 21, 1889, from residence, 3209 S. Park-av., at 1 p. m. sharp, to Rosehill.

LOOMIS—Feb. 17, 1889, at the residence of John E. Pettibone, 1088 West Polk-st., Mr. C. A. Loomis, aged 47 years and 10 months.

NASH—Feb. 18, Raymond C., infant son of Chester C. and Catharine D. Nash, at Oak Park, aged 3 months and 29 days.

Funeral Wednesday, at 3 p. m., from residence, 311 Grove-av., Oak Park.

POPPER—Monday, Feb. 18, at No. 41 Lincoln-place, Edna, infant daughter of Edwin H. and Emma Popper.

☞ New York papers please copy.

Eczema or Salt Rheum

Baby Bad with Eczema. Hair Gone. Scalp Covered with Eruptions. Physicians Fail. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies. Hair Restored. Not a Pimple on Him Now.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctors said was scald head and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Two Little Boys Cured.

I am truly thankful there is such a medicine as the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have two little boys who have been afflicted with eczema and scall head, which finally settled in their eyes. I tried several good doctors and plenty of medicine without relief. I procured a bottle of your CUTICURA RESOLVENT and a box of CUTICURA and commenced using them, and am happy to say that before the first bottle was used their eyes were nearly well, and when the second bottle was half used they were entirely cured.

MRS. SUSAN M. DOBSON, Milford, Mo.

Eczema 61 Years Cured.

I am a farmer, sixty-one years of age, and have suffered from babyhood with what I heard commonly called "honeycomb eczema" on my hands. A few months ago I purchased from my druggists, Messrs. Sanders & Lesesne, your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and used them according to directions. A cure was speedily and thoroughly effected, and I make this statement that others likewise affected may be benefited.

JOSEPH JACKSON, Georgetown, Tex.

References: Messrs. SANDERS & LESESNE, Druggists.

Eczema in Its Worst Stages. A Raw Sore from Head to Feet. Hair Gone. Doctors and Hospitals Fail. Tried Everything. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies for $6.

I am cured of a loathsome disease, eczema, in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore. After trying everything I heard of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost of about $6. I would not be without the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house, as I find them useful in many cases, and I think they are the only skin and blood medicine. ISAAC H. GERMAN, Wutsboro, N. Y.

Eczema 2 Years Cured.

Two years ago I was attacked with eczema. I cannot tell you what I suffered. I dare not shave; I had always shaved before. I was the most forlorn spectacle you ever saw. Charles Kennedy, of this place, showed me your pamphlet on skin diseases, and among them I found the description suitable to my case. I bought the CUTICURA REMEDIES and took them according to directions, and soon found myself improving. I took seven bottles, with the CUTICURA and SOAP, and the result is a permanent cure. I thought I would wait and see if it would come back, but it has proved all you said it would do. I feel like thanking you, but words cannot do it; so I will say, God bless you and yours. THOS. L. GRAY, Leavertown, Morgan Co., Ohio.

Salt Rheum 4 Years Cured.

I have suffered greatly with eczema or salt rheum for four years, with sores all over my body. I procured three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and they have healed my sores entirely. I think it the best medicine I have ever used, and I feel very thankful to you for the good it has done me.

MRS. ALEX. MCDOUGAL, Kirkland, Carleton Co., N. B.

Cuticura Remedies

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching, burning, and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped, red, rough and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY'S Skin and scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We continue TODAY and all this week

OUR GREAT SALE —OF— "Foster Lacing Gloves"

5, 7, and 10 Hook SUEDE AND GLACE GLOVES (ALL SIZES), —AT— $1.00 PER PAIR.

Worth from $1.75 to $2.50.

DEATHS.

SLAUGHTER—In Lafayette County, Missouri, Feb. 18, Martin Slaughter, father of A. O. Slaughter and Mrs. J. B. Tilden of this city.

SMITH—Annie D. Smith, aged 5 years, only child of George T. and Frances G. Smith, at Nassau, Bahama Islands, Friday, Feb. 8, of diphtheria.

Burial at Lockport.

TOBIN—At 382 West Fourteenth-st., Michael, beloved brother of William Tobin and Mrs. Ed Lloyd, a native of Doon, County Limerick, Ireland.

Funeral from the above residence Thursday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock, to Jesuit Church, and thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

VEITCH—At her late residence, 5717 Dearborn-st., Jessie W., wife of James B. Veitch and daughter of Samuel Muir.

Funeral from parents' residence, 4044 Prairie-av., Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 1 p. m., to Oakwoods.

WILLIAMS—At 522 Dearborn-av., infant son of Harry F. and Emma C. Williams, aged 19 days.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Club at North Side Turner-Hall Wednesday evening, Feb. 20. Business of great importance to the Republicans of the ward will be transacted, and most urgently request all Republicans to be present. Good speakers in attendance. T. J. GLEESON, Asst. Secy.

☞ THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FREE Employment Bureau says he can supply the State of Illinois with male help.

☞ THE ALPINE PLEASURE, APPRENTICE Pleasure, and Apollo Quadrille Clubs (consolidated) will give a prize masquerade ball at Battery D Armory on Saturday evening, Feb. 23.

☞ THE REGULAR WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING of the Central W. C. T. U. will be held at headquarters, Room 62½, 161 La Salle-st., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. E. V. Baker will lead. All friends cordially invited.

☞ THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN Club will meet this evening at Myer's Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel-sts.; all Republicans of the ward are invited.

☞ MEETING OF THE 22D WARD REPUBLICAN Club Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, at Meyers' Hall, corner Sedgwick and Sigel-sts.

☞ THE REV. DR. GUNSAULUS WILL GIVE A free lecture, entitled "John Hampton," under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, at the Boarding Home, 288 Michigan-av., Thursday evening, Feb. 21. Young women are specially invited.

☞ THE SECOND ANNUAL PRESENTATION of the long and honorable service medals and State decorations for rifle firing will occur at the First Regiment armory, Friday evening, Feb. 22. Concert by the Elgin Band at 8 o'clock.

☞ THE GRAND BALL TO BE GIVEN JOINTLY by Rebekah and Flora Lodges, I. O. O. F., will take place Thursday evening, Feb. 21, at Washington Hall, Nos. 66-72 East Adams-st.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 200 & 202 Madison-st.

TODAY at 9:30 A. M., BOOTS, SHOES, —AND— RUBBERS.

A special feature will be about 200 LOTS —OF— Fine Boots and Shoes, TO BE SOLD For Account of Fire Underwriters.

Thursday, Feb. 21, 9:30 a. m., CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE PROMPTLY AT 11 O'CLOCK

12 CASES Italian Vases and Statuary, White Granite, C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware, Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets, 2,000 Brls. Assorted Glassware.

Shades, Illuminators, Burners, Brackets, Gas Globes, &c. Goods packed for country merchants.

Special Notice —TO— DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 26th, we will hold our Opening Spring Sale —OF— Curtains, Curtain Nets, Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, etc., etc., For some of the Largest Eastern Importers and Manufacturers.

Every Western Merchant should be present if possible at this sale, as he will not only see all the latest novelties, but could find no better opportunity to obtain a correct idea of values. PRINTED CATALOGUES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

Our Annual Sale of LADIES' LINEN Collars and Cuffs BEGINS TODAY.

The goods placed on sale (300 dozen) are of the best quality, and are cut in the newest and most stylish shapes. The prices at which they have been marked are one-fourth or one-third less than usual.

Collars 10c and higher.
Cuffs 10c and higher.

In the basement salesroom we offer a great bargain in Collars.

200 doz. Collars at 5c each (worth much more).

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

The Muslin Underwear Department by its "high standards" and its "low prices" grows steadily in popularity. It offers:

Gowns 45c, 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, and more expensive Skirts 50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, etc.

Our own make of extra-width Skirts receive much attention. French Gowns $1.00, $1.25, $1.40, etc., etc.

The *very fine grades* of Underwear have become an important feature of this department.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

A Great Bargain in Dress Goods is on sale in the Basement Salesroom, viz:

300 pcs. Checks, Plaids, and Fancy Stripes, in French Cassimer, *at 50c a yard*—full 42 inches wide *and made to retail at 90c a yard.*

We recommend these goods highly.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER. State and Madison Sts.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for Chicago, KIRBY, BEARD & CO'S NEW SELF-THREADING NEEDLES

Any Child or Weak-Sighted Person can Thread Them.



"Let me thread it for you, Grandma!" "Oh, never mind, dear! I can do it quite easily myself with this self-threading needle."

We are also Headquarters for KIRBY, BEARD & CO'S STEEL PINS, SAFETY PINS, HAIRPINS, GLASS-HEADED PINS, Etc.

State and Madison Sts.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 THIS MORNING, REGULAR SALE

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, General Household Goods and General Merchandise.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Inauguration Silk & Derby Hats

CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Spring Styles Now on Sale. 148 STATE-ST.

$35 THE KELLY SELF-ACTING WATER-CLOSET. Put up complete for $35 in Chicago. It is frost-proof, clean, simple, durable, and effective, and will last a life-time without repairs. Five thousand in use in this city. All kinds of Water-Closets for sale at the lowest prices. THOS. KELLY & BROS., Plumbers, Telephone 199. 75 Jackson-st. (Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)

Candy Send $1.20, $1.50, $2.40, or $3 for a sample retail box of the best candy in America by express; put up in pretty boxes suitable for a present; also in boxes. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

ALFRED BENJAMIN & CO., OF NEW YORK, MANUFACTURERS OF Summer Clothing and Overcoats, Have established an office in the WILLOUGHBY BUILDING, Corner Jackson and Franklin-sts., Chicago.

The Finest Meat-Flavoring Stock LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. USE IT FOR SOUPS, Beef Tea, Sauces, and Made Dishes. Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK across label. Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers, and Druggists. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., L'td, London.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING SHIRTS LEAVE MEASURE WITH WILSON BROS. 113 and 115 State-st. All Patterns preserved. Established

NEW WINTER RESORT. THE PRINCESS ANNE, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

This new, artistic, and completely appointed hotel is now open. Situated on the Atlantic Ocean, east of NORFOLK, VA., accessible via Norfolk & Virginia Beach R. R., and on direct line between North and South. A primeval pine forest of 1,000 acres, with beautiful drives and walks. health resort it has no superior. Address J. W. ALMY, Manager, Or S. E. Crittenden (late of Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.), 44 Broadway, Room, New York.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C. MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL. First-class in every particular. Fires, Porches inclosed in glass. Ideal Climate for the debilitated. Pools, Finest in America; Waters where in curative power or luxury. (Late of Astor House, N. Y.)

EYES OPTICAL INSTITUTE examined free. 90 E. Randolph-st.

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RACT OF MEAT.
USE IT FOR SOUPS,
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Storekeepers, Grocers, and Druggists.
EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., L'td, London
DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
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LEAVE MEASURE WITH
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W WINTER RESORT.
PRINCESS ANNE,
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artistic, and completely appointed hous Situated on the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles FOLK, VA., accessible via Norfolk & Vir R. R., and on direct line between the outh. A primeval pine forest of about with beautiful drives and walks. As a t it has no superior. Address
J. W. ALMY, Manager,
tenden (late of Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Va.), 44 Broadway, Room 4, New York.
T SPRINGS, N. C.
UNTAIN PARK HOTEL.
s in every particular. Steam Heat, Open hes inclosed in glass. Superb Location te for the debilitated. Baths in Marble in America: Waters unexcelled any rative power or luxury.
G. K. LANSING
(Late of Astor House, N. Y.), Manager.
S OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1889—TEN PAGES.

THEY OBJECT TO THE LAW

BLOOMINGTON DRUGGISTS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

The Pharmacy Law Has Not Been a Success, and They Want It Amended or Repealed—Merritt "Roasts" the Democrats During a Discussion of the Cole Boycott Law—The Special Verdict Act—General Springfield News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A delegation of Bloomington druggists, headed by H. H. Green, appeared before the Committee on Judiciary this afternoon to have their say regarding the Pharmacy law. Mr. Green acted as spokesman and said the Pharmacy law was not made at the instigation of the people, but was the result of a crusade against those drug stores which were in reality saloons, with a few patent medicines and castor oil bottles set up in the front part of the store as a blind. The druggists were so anxious for the law that they agreed to pay all the expenses of the board, and had done so, but they were not satisfied to continue this plan any longer. The policy of the board, he claimed, was dictated by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and in furtherance of the Chicago College of Pharmacy. The association made all the registered pharmacists in the State members whether they so willed or not, recommended the proposed amendments to the law, ordered the State Board to raise the registration fee to $2, and wanted 25 per cent of the revenue so obtained to go towards maintaining the association. The law was not complied with, and could not be complied with, and it wrought a great injustice in that it required a village druggist to keep a registered assistant the same as in Chicago and other cities unless when he wanted to leave his store for a few minutes he closed it up. Unless the law could be radically amended he wanted it entirely wiped out, and when it was reënacted it would be upon an expression of the druggists.

Regarding the statement made by Secretary Day at the last meeting of the committee that the board had not compromised cases outside the office of a Justice of the Peace he read a letter from a druggist who alleged that the attorney for the board had compromised a case at the depot in Joliet while the Chicago & Alton train was stopping at that place with the attorney aboard. The attorney first wanted $200, then $100, and finally compromised at $50, giving him a letter to the Justice of the Peace to enter up judgment for that amount, which he paid. About a year afterward he inquired of the school Superintendent if he had received the $25 which was to go to the school fund and was informed that he had not. The Chairman of the committee here had read a letter from a reader of THE TRIBUNE, who said that, he being ill, the Justice of the Peace had been brought to his store, where judgment was entered up against him. This, he thought, proved most conclusively that the statement of Mr. Day as to violations not being settled outside of the office of a Justice of the Peace was false.

Mr. Day, who was present, denied that the Pharmaceutical Association and the board were favoring the Chicago College of Pharmacy by making the requirements for a certificate of registration such as would require persons to graduate from that college, and he saw nothing objectionable in the association recommending what changes should be made in the law, as all the druggists in the State had a voice through the association.

Senator Frisbee, who made a short address to the committee and who is a pharmacist, said that while he agreed to a great extent with what Mr. Green had said, he would be opposed to a repeal of the law. It was true it could not be lived up to in the small towns and villages. He had in view a bill which he thought would be satisfactory to the druggists of the State, and at his request action upon the matter was postponed till he should have time to draft and introduce the bill. The main points in the bill are that a man with five years' experience, a graduate of a college or a licentiate in pharmacy under the terms of the law shall be entitled to registration; that a regular pharmacist shall have charge of a drug store, but that he may employ such clerks as he may see fit, being responsible for their acts. He will also favor making the registration fee $10 and dispensing with the annual fee.

MERRITT "ROASTS" HIS PARTY.

In a Discussion of the Cole Boycott Law He Pays His Respects to the Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Brokoski bill to modify the Cole Boycott law, passed at the last session, went through the House Committee on Judiciary this afternoon. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Fullerton and Preston, representing the Chicago Typographical Union, appeared before the committee and stated their objections to the Cole bill briefly and concisely, and they handed in a voluminous petition from the Trade and Labor Assembly asking that the Brokoski bill, which was prepared by the labor organizations, be acted on favorably. Thomas Merritt championed the bill in a speech of some length, and in doing so he scored the Democratic State Central Committee for its cowardice in allowing him to be accused of the authorship of the Cole Boycott law as well as the Merritt Conspiracy law. He was sorry to have to admit it, but the old fossils of the Democratic State Committee wouldn't even get up a circular and tell the workingmen that he was not responsible for the Cole bill. They didn't have the sense to do that and they were a lot of featherheads.


THOMAS MERRITT.

"Now the Cole law is too severe," he said. "The old law is sufficient and I am in favor of it. There is no man in the world that cares more for the laborer than I. I have seen the time when I was so poor that I had to stand up against the corner of a house to sneeze. There is law enough against conspiracy on the part of the poor man, but my Trust bill will strike at those who have been reaping the benefits of the workman's labor. I move that this bill do pass."

There was some further discussion, after which Doolittle of Greene, in opposing any change in the law as it now stands, said he sympathized with Mr. Merritt's efforts to set himself right with his party.

"O, no," interrupted Mr. Merritt. "It must set itself right with me or I may go over to you fellows."

Mr. Miller thought the law should remain as it was; but after the Brokoski bill had been amended by Mr. Baker, at the request of Preston and Fullerton, it was ordered reported back favorably.

As amended the bill stands:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That Sec. 46, Division 1, of "An act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an act approved June 16, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, be and the same is amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 46. If any two or more persons conspire or agree together with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure the person, character, business, employment, or property of another, or to obtain money or other property by false pretenses, or to do any illegal act injurious to the public trade, health, morals, police, or administration of public justice, or to prevent competition on the letting of any contract by the State or the authorities of any county, city, town, or village, or to induce any person not to enter such competition, or to commit any felony, they shall be deemed guilty of conspiracy, and every such offender and every person convicted of conspiracy at common law shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding three years or fined not exceeding $1,000.

AFTER THE STATE FAIR.

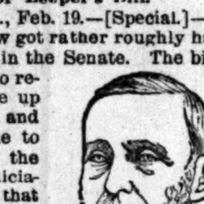
The Board of Agriculture Listens to Several Delegations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The various cities contesting before the State Board of Agriculture for the State Fair had their innings here today. When the board met the many delegations that had reached here last night, especially from Peoria, Bloomington, and Decatur, were increased by the early morning trains, and as the unfinished business before the board was the election of a Secretary the board thought the Secretaryship could wait, and decided to at once start the business of the application of a half a dozen cities for the fair. The crowd by this time had grown so that the board adjourned its office to Memorial Hall, where it sat in open session all day listening to the arguments of the respective applications of the Chicago, Peoria, Bloomington, Decatur, Springfield, and Olney delegations. They presented their claims in prescribed form and with the necessary bonds guaranteeing the performance of the requirements of the board. Chicago was passed, the committee in charge not having arrived this morning, but State's Attorney Longenecker, by request, informally presented its claims. Julius Starr and Michael Quinn appeared for Peoria; Clinton Conkling for Springfield; Judge C. D. Meyers, Peter Folsom, and Senator Kerrick for Bloomington; Senator Johns for Decatur; and Judge Wilson for Olney. The burden of the arguments was similar, all the places setting forth that they had suitable grounds, desirable railroad facilities, good hotels, water, and other necessary adjuncts for properly taking care of the people in general and stock in particular. The board adjourned at 5 o'clock until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning to afford Chicago and Freeport each an opportunity to appear before it, as each have delayed delegations en route here. The board soon after adjourning as an open board went into executive session to elect a Secretary. Chief Clerk W. C. Garrard was then elected to succeed Prof. Morrow, who was chosen to succeed Col. Mills, but declined. The contest for the fair as it now stands is between Peoria, Bloomington, and Decatur, unless Chicago and Freeport are able to change the present sentiment.

THE SPECIAL VERDICT LAW.

It Is Roughly Handled in the State Senate—Senator Leeper's Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Special Verdict law got rather roughly handled this morning in the Senate. The bill of Senator Leeper to repeal the act came up on second reading, and a motion was made to refer it back to the Committee on Judiciary upon the plea that the committee had acted hastily in the matter and without due consideration. This motion was for a time opposed by the author of the bill. Senator Stephenson saw no reason why the bill should go back to the committee. It was entirely in the interest of corporations and the rich as against the poor. At the last session it had once failed to pass, but was again taken up and received a bare majority. The Supreme Judges were against the law, and that it defeated the ends of justice he was well aware from personal knowledge. Senator Dean informed the Senate that all the attorneys in Quincy, with the exception of three railroad attorneys, were opposed to the law. Senator Berry said he had some amendments to propose which he thought would render the law less objectionable, and he thought it would be best to consider the same in committee. He was supported by Senators Shutt and McDonald. Senators Leeper and Stephenson withdrew their objections after the bill had been ordered called. The bill was recommitted by a vote of 26 to 15.


G. W. DEAN.

CRAWFORD'S STOCK-YARDS BILL.

It Is Favorably Reported On in the House Judiciary Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Crawford Stock-Yards bill came up in the House Judiciary Committee this afternoon, and after a somewhat heated discussion it was amended by striking out Sec. 3 and limiting the yardage charges for cattle to 20 cents per head. In this form it was ordered reported back with a favorable recommendation, Cochran of Moultrie insisting that it devolved on the members of the committee to give heed to the demands of the great agricultural masses. He did not believe in nor would he favor any measure imposing unjust restrictions on a great institution such as the Union Stock-Yards; but it was conceded that the charges for yardage and fodder were extortionate, and he thought the bill was a step in the right direction. Messrs. Merritt and Wells of Quincy avowed that they had some hesitancy about restricting a corporation that had built up the greatest cattle market of the world, and so far as they were concerned they had not been asked by a single farmer to vote for the bill. Mr. Wells said that on the contrary he had been frequently told that if it were not for the Union Stock-Yards the farmers would be obliged to go out of business. He had been in the last House as well as this one, and if there was a demand for legislation such as the Crawford bill provided it was somewhat strange that none of his constituents had interested themselves sufficiently to write him about it. In view of this, therefore, it was necessary that care should be exercised that nothing should be done to injure the Stock-Yards, and for that reason he thought the bill should not be rushed through. This seemed to meet with the approval of Mr. Brokoski, who moved that the bill be referred to a sub-committee, but Mr. Cochran cautioned the committee to have a care, as the farmers had given Cook County's Drainage bill respectful, prompt, and favorable consideration. Fifty-three members of the House had asked the Judiciary Committee to consider the Crawford bill, and Mr. Cochran regarded that as an evidence of the confidence reposed in the committee. He would oppose reference to a sub-committee, though, and he hoped the bill would be acted on favorably forthwith. After some further discussion Mr. Crawford made some concessions to the opposition, which accepted the bill, the regulations of which are:

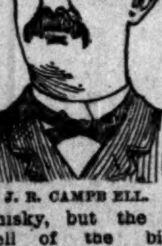
SEC. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation owning or operating stock-yard or stock-yards in this State, where stock is bought and sold, unloaded or reloaded, to charge or collect a greater yardage than 20 cents per head for cattle, horses, or mules, five cents per head for hogs or sheep, nor more than 75 per cent addition to the current market wholesale price for corn, hay, straw, or other material supplied by them for feeding or bedding such animals, such sales to be of actual standard weight and good, merchantable quality.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any such person, company, or corporation to make any charges for watering or furnishing water to such stock or for counting such stock into or out of any yard, pen, box car, or stable, or to make any shift or device by which any additional cost or charges can be made for the keeping, care, custody, or control of said stock as mentioned in Sec. 1 of this act, or make any charge for yarding when stock is unloaded and reloaded without being sold.

GENERAL SPRINGFIELD NEWS.

Campbell's Bill to Prevent the Adulteration of Spirituous Liquors.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Judiciary Department considered the bill of Senator Campbell, introduced in the House by Mr. Browne of La Salle, to prevent the adulteration and compounding of spirituous liquors. The bill was introduced in the House at the last session by Mr. Campbell, but it then had whisky among the liquors enumerated, and the bill was knocked out. Profiting by that experience, the gentleman drafted the bill this time, leaving out whisky, but the committee thought so well of the bill that it inserted whisky and reported it back with a favorable recommendation. The Anti-Trust bill of Andrew Jackson Lester was sent back with a good report, and an attempt will be made to substitute it for the Merritt Trust bill. The bill of Mr. Tilton allowing Judges to appoint substitute official shorthand reporters in the absence of the regular official was amended by giving the County Judges the power to appoint reporters when they deem it necessary, and was then reported back with the recommendation that it pass.


J. R. CAMPB ELL.

The bill giving the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the power to assign Judges of other Appellate Courts to the assistance of the Appellate Court of Cook County was favorably considered.

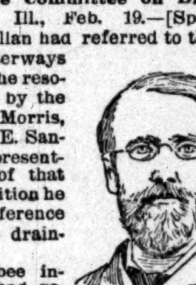
To Take Care of the Cloak Room.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Democrats have at last got a colored Democrat to take care of their cloak room, and he comes from Coles County. His name is Alexander Huffman, and the resolution placing him upon the pay roll passed by a vote of twenty-three to seventeen. Senator Karraker tried to get the name of Cornelius Nelson inserted in the place of Huffman, but failed. As soon as the President of the Senate had declared the resolution adopted Senator Stephenson came to the front again with his constitutional claim that an additional policeman could not be put on the pay roll without a vote of two-thirds of the Senators-elect. The President decided that the resolution only required a majority vote, and upon this decision an appeal was taken to the Senate. Before the vote was taken Senator Stephenson, however, had the Secretary read a letter from the Assistant Attorney General, in which that individual held that it required a two-thirds vote. The decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of thirty-one to two.


L. B. STEPHENSON.

Referred to the Committee on Drainage.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Senator MacMillan had referred to the Committee on Waterways and Drainage the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Morris, stating that Mr. E. Sanford had misrepresented the people of that place in the position he had taken in reference to the Chicago drainage measure.


T. C. MACMILLAN.

Senator Higbee introduced and had referred to the Committee on Judiciary three petitions from the legal voters of Pike County asking for a reduction of the legal rate of interest.

The Woman's Relief Corps returned their thanks for the tender of the Senate Chamber for the holding of their meetings this week, but informed the Senators that after the first refusal to give them the chamber for morning, afternoon, and evening they had made other arrangements.

Do Not Want the Senate Chamber.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—When the communication from the Woman's Relief Corps was read this morning in the Senate stating that they had made other arrangements and would not occupy the chamber, Senator Stephenson asked if it would be in order to move a reconsideration of the resolution by which the Senate had adjourned from Tuesday to next Monday, but was told that it would not. Senator Burke shortly thereafter introduced a resolution, which was adopted, stating that it was the sense of the Senate that the committees meet during the remainder of the week. Although the resolution was adopted there will be no meeting of the committees, as those Senators who remain in the city will attend the Grand Army of the Republic. Some of the members are inclined to think that the ladies have shown a little spirit over the first refusal of the Senate to give them the chamber for the mornings as well as the afternoons, and they are spiting themselves in not taking the chamber and being convenient to the encampment to which they are auxilary.

Criticised by a Constituent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Senator Frisbee has received the following interesting letter from one of his constituents in criticism of his action in introducing into the Senate a bill favoring local option:

Dear Sir: I see by the papers you have introduced a bill in the Senate favoring local option. I suppose you did it as a kind of a compromise measure between the whisky element and the prohibition element of the Republican party, or, in other words, you did it to prevent the prohibition question from coming before the voters of the State. In the name of Heaven, what objection can you or any other fairminded man have to giving the people a chance to vote on the whisky question? You must like a nip of the stuff yourself occasionally, or did you get a little Peoria "boodle" for pursuing the course you did in the matter? As a Republican I did what I could for your nomination and election last fall, and as a Republican I expect to do all I can to defeat you and all others of your stripe, should the party ever be so unfortunate as to run you for anything in this district or county again. The time has come for men to act conscientiously in this matter, either for or against.

Bills Introduced in the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—In the Senate this morning Senator Garrity introduced the bill of Mr. Brokoski providing that mechanics, etc., may meet and form unions and adopt by-laws. Senator Bassett presented his Trust bill, published in THE TRIBUNE some days ago, and Senator Thomas a measure requiring that property-owners shall be given notice of the tax sale of their property within two years. The Merritt Trust bill was put in by Senator Humphrey, and Senator Dean wants the law changed so that a year's residence in the State by Illinois soldiers be sufficient to secure admission to the Soldiers' Home. Senator Brink introduced his amendment to the Pauper act to enable a change to be made from the county to the township method of providing for the poor. A bill making an appropriation of $11,000 for the First District Appellate Court was presented by Senator Gibbs, and Senator Karraker threw in a measure to regulate the charges of telegraph companies.

To Regulate Telegraph Tolls.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The bill of Senator Karraker, introduced in the Senate this morning to regulate the charges of telegraph companies, fixes the following maximum rates of toll: For messages not exceeding ten words, exclusive of address and signature, transmitted a distance of 350 miles or more, 20 cents, and 2 cents for each additional word. For messages not exceeding ten words, a distance of less than 350 miles, 15 cents, and one cent for each additional word, and for repeating 10 cents. No charge is to be made for the delivery of a message within the limits of a city. Upon a first violation of the law the fine shall be not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, and for a second offense a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000. Any person from whom an extortionate charge is made shall recover ten times the amount of damage sustained.

General Appropriation Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Senate Committee on Appropriations today took up the General Appropriation bill and considered it section by section. No change was made in the amounts for the Secretary of State's office from two years ago, save in the appropriation for the purchase of paper, which was reduced from $15,000 to $13,000. Senator Gibbs secured the adoption of a provision that prohibits the Secretary of State from paying more than 90 cents per copy for volumes for Supreme Court decisions. Upon completing the estimates of the offices of the Secretary of State, the committee visited the Executive Mansion for the purpose of investigating as to needed repairs there and for which an appropriation will be asked.

The Constitutional Convention Resolution.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The resolution of Senator Kerrick for a Constitutional Convention was referred at that gentleman's request to the Committee on Judiciary, and consideration of the resolution of Senator Crawford proposing to amend the Constitution so as to make the limits of Chicago and Cook County co-extensive under one government was postponed for one week.

Claim to Own a Collection of Specimens.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Committee on State Library, Art, Science, etc., held a meeting this afternoon for the purpose of considering the claim of the heirs of Prof. Worthen as to the ownership of a certain collection of specimens which, it is alleged, was the private property of the professor at the time of his death, and which he had boxed and stored in the State Museum for safekeeping. Judge Grover, attorney for the Worthen heirs, made a statement to the committee, as did also Dr. Edwards, State Superintendent, and the matter was then referred to a special committee consisting of Senators McMillan, Berry, Higbee, and Burke.

The Appellate Court Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Appellate Court bill was taken up this morning on second reading and recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary. There is some objection to the passage of the bill as now drafted giving to the Judge of the Supreme Court the power to assign any Appellate Judges or court to the assistance of the Appellate Court of Cook County. It is proposed to amend the bill by giving the Judge the power to assign the Judges of any Circuit Court or of the Superior Court of Cook County to the assistance of the Appellate Court. The bill when thus amended will probably pass.

Burley Sewer Tax Bill Amended.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mayor Roche went before the House Committee on Drainage this afternoon and had the Burley Sewer Tax bill, introduced by Mr. Hayes, amended so as to limit the levy to the mills and limiting the time in which such levy shall be made to two years. Clarence Knight tried to have the Committee on Municipal Corporations consider the Annexation bill this afternoon, but as there was no quorum the meeting will be held at his office tomorrow afternoon.

Union Veterans Shall Be Preferred.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Representative Whitehead introduced a bill in the House this morning providing that in every public department and upon all public works of the State of Illinois and the cities, towns, and villages therein, and also in non-competitive examinations under the Civil Service law and the rules and regulations of the same wherever they apply, honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, and marines shall be preferred.

Pike Wants a Position.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Ivory H. Pike of McLean has an ambition to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and to obtain it is pursuing the usual course of having the members affix their signatures to a petition setting forth his ability, service, and fitness.

Wants to Be Railroad Commissioner.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Judge Moyer of Franklin County is the latest candidate for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, and some of the Illinois politicians think he may develop strength sufficient to secure his nomination.

Wants to Be Collector of Customs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Isaac A. Hartman of Chicago wants to be special Collector of Customs at the Port of Chicago, and a petition is being signed by the Senators asking his appointment to that place.

OLD JEFF DAVIS TALKS.

He Ascribes Cleveland's Defeat to His "Reform" Policy.

BEAUVOIR, Miss., Feb. 17.—Jefferson Davis was found in his home today and was asked to give his senile views on public men and measures. He is troubled with sciatica, but aside from that his general health is good. He is now past 80 years of age, yet he stands as straight as ever, but his step has lost the firmness of a dozen years ago.

Davis declined to be formally "interviewed." He freely referred in the course of conversation to matters of public interest. As to President Cleveland, Mr. Davis thought he had given the country a good Administration, and that had he not dabbled with civil service reform he would have been reëlected. [Old Jeff thinks turning out 80,000 Republicans is c. s. r.!] By saying this about the civil service he did not mean to be understood as opposing it, but, on the contrary, he believed the affairs of Government should be run on civil service rules.

As to Gen. Harrison, Davis said but little. He did not know him personally, but he seemed to have considerable faith that he would make a good President because he was the descendant of another Benjamin Harrison who lived in Virginia during the early history of that State, and was on record as a strong State rights man. What Gen. Harrison's Southern policy would be, of course, he did not know, but as to affairs in the States themselves he thought they would be taken care of all right if left alone. [He also wanted the Rebel States "let alone".] Regarding Harrison's Cabinet Davis believed that Senator Allison would make a good Secretary of the Treasury should he finally consent to take the position, but Mr. Blaine for Secretary of State or any other seat in the Cabinet he did not like at all. His opinion of the latter is like that of other Southern men.

Among the incidents of his life over which Davis became animated in relating is the part he took as an officer in the regular army of the United States. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1828, and was sent at once to do duty on the frontier. During the Blackhawk War of 1831-'32 he was in command for some time of the garrison at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and from there he went down the Mississippi to Dubuque with a small squad of soldiers, encamping on the east side. His mission there was not only to protect the miners from the Indians, but to keep the miners from trespassing on what was known then as Indian territory in Iowa. The bluffs where Dubuque now stands were full of the richest kind of lead ore, and there it was that miners went without permission, but Mr. Davis managed affairs skillfully, and the whites were induced to withdraw without the necessity of a conflict. Those now living who went out with him in the Black-hawk War, in the Mexican War, and in the Senate of the United States are few in number.

Davis spends little time anywhere else than at his Beauvoir home, where, when he feels well, he does considerable reading and writing. He has a plantation up the Mississippi River, in the State of Mississippi, and occasionally goes there to see how affairs are.

DOES NOT WANT BROTHERHOOD MEN.

It Is Said That the Reading Road Will Force Its Employes to Resign.

READING, Pa., Feb. 19.—It was learned here this afternoon that an intimation was recently made to the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company that it was desired by the company that they should either quit the brotherhood or the company. Since then many members have withdrawn from the order, and it is asserted that those who fail to do so will be discharged by the company. There are not many brotherhood men on the main line, but on the North Pennsylvania and Bound Brook Divisions most of the engineers are members of the brotherhood, and if the order to withdraw be enforced by the company it is difficult to predict the outcome. It is believed, however, that there will be no organized opposition to the company.

Alabama Department, G. A. R.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A special order was issued from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic this morning naming March 19 as the date for the formal organization of the Department of Alabama. The meeting will take place at Birmingham. Nine posts are now in existence in that State. Florida enrolls 346 members of the Grand Army, being a gain of 106 during the last quarter of the year. The report from Minnesota indicates a membership of 8,228 in that State. Every State shows gains.

Montana Miners Making Trouble.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 19.—A critical state of affairs prevails at Castle Mining Camp. The mines have been closed on account of lack of funds and the men have not been paid off. Manager King escaped a lynching a few days ago by the possession of a fast horse. The men had failed to receive anything out of a sale of bullion. Rioting has occurred and more trouble is imminent.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

An efficacious drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

MADE A SPECIAL ORDER.

THE DRAINAGE BILL WILL COME UP FOR PASSAGE MARCH 14.

Some Amendments Are Made and It Is Ordered to a Third Reading—The Opponents of the Bill Are Beaten at Every Point—French of La Salle Tries to Get in an Amendment That Would Render It Practically Worthless—The Constitutionality of It.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mayor Roche and John P. Wilson came down from Chicago this morning, and, aided by the friends of the Drainage bill, they succeeded in advancing it to third reading. Harvey B. Hurd, representing the Ambler association, had preceded them last evening, and while his criticisms of the Roche bill have not gained it any enemies there are some who are inclined to the opinion that such was the intention. Mr. Hurd went to a conference of the leading lawyers of both Houses this morning, and there he raised the question of the constitutionality of the bill, and in doing so he said it was a serious matter and one that deserved the attention of the law-making powers. As for himself, he doubted if the provisions of the bill did not confine the trustees to the special assessment system of levying taxes instead of by general assessment. There was nothing new in the point except that it again directed attention to the discussion that has been in progress for several days, and because of his doubts in the premises Mr. Hurd held to the belief that it would be unconstitutional for the trustees appointed under the bill to levy a tax for the purpose of constructing and maintaining docks, etc.

To this Mr. Wilson made the simple and effective reply that it was not necessary that the trustees should levy a general tax for the construction of a drainage district and also docks, as provision for the latter could be made by a special levy. Then if the Supreme Court decided that the trustees could not construct docks under the provisions of the bill it would not affect the drainage district. This view of the question was satisfactory to the friends of the bill who had been anxious to have such an important issue settled, and the opinion of Mr. Wilson seems to have satisfied them that its constitutionality received careful consideration before the measure ever came here.

THE ONLY OBJECTORS.

The representatives of the Ambler Association here are not pleased at the summary manner in which Mr. Wilson has disposed of their argument against the bill, which will be put through the House the 14th of March next unless something unforeseen occurs. None of the members of the Legislature who attended the conference this morning evinced the slightest disposition to oppose the bill. The only objectors were those whose views have already been heard and repudiated by the people they claim to represent at Morris and Peru. Mr. Ward of Marseilles was afraid the amendment to the twenty-first section, by which the district constructing the channel can "modify and remove obstructions" whereever "the same shall be necessary so as to prevent the overflow or damage along said river," would result in great injury to the water power people, and he suggested as a further amendment that this "act shall not be construed as authorizing the injury or destruction of existing water power."

Mr. Sanford, who has been one of the unrelenting opponents of the bill, saw an opportunity to settle a score with Mr. Ward, who has been an equally warm friend of the measure, and in an excited manner urged the Mayor to remove all the dams along the proposed drainage route.

"Rip them out," said he, "and then you will have an uninterrupted waterway. If you do that the people of Grundy County will be satisfied that they will not be flooded."

Seeing that the enemies of the bill were seeking to create dissension among the valley people, who are beginning to realize the good effects the bill will have upon their property, the Mayor arose and with evident displeasure remarked that he was deeply grateful to the gentleman from Morris for the solicitude he displayed in behalf of the bill at such a late day. However, he wished to state that he would accept the amendment offered by Mr. Ward. The laugh was on Mr. Sanford until Ivory Pike, the Bloomington statesman, inquired: "I would like to know, Mr. Mayor, how you expect us to go into the House and legislate intelligently on a matter of such importance as long as you and your own lawyer cannot agree."

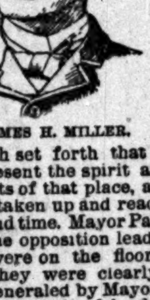
"I beg your pardon, sir," quickly responded his Honor, "Mr. Wilson is my lawyer and Mr. Hurd is attorney for the Citizens' Association."

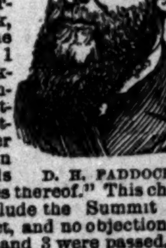
MR. HURD EXPLAINS.

Mr. Hurd, having discovered that he was the cause of the misunderstanding, apologetically explained that he wished it to be understood that he was a friend of the bill. If he had said anything that in any way embarrassed the bill he hoped he would be allowed to withdraw it.

"While I have some views on the subject," he added, "yet I think I ought to go ahead and follow the desires of the Mayor and his attorney, because I think they represent more people. Now I have said all I wish to, and if I have said anything that injures the bill I again say that I hope it will not be considered."

When the conference was over the House was at work and it was some time before Mr. Miller of Stark got a chance to call up the Drainage bill, which was the special order of the day. Petitions were read from Peoria, Morris, and elsewhere favoring the passage of the bill, and the members from the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District were appealed to to use every effort to secure its speedy passage. Mr. Mooney of Braidwood sent in the resolutions passed at the meeting at Morris last evening, which set forth that Mr. Sanford did not represent the spirit and feeling of the merchants of that place, and after that the bill was taken up and read by sections and read a second time. Mayor Paige of Joliet and several of the opposition leaders were on the floor, but they were clearly outgeneraled by Mayor Roche and the friends of the bill, who voted down every amendment which they thought might jeopardize it. Mr. Paddock, at the request of the Mayor, amended Sec. 1 in line fifteen by striking out the word "included" and substituting the word "situated" and adding after the word "village" in line sixteen the words "or within three miles thereof." This change was made so as to include the Summit dam in the sanitary district, and no objection was offered to it. Secs. 2 and 3 were passed, and in Sec. 4 the only changes were that the salary of the President of the Board of Trustees was fixed at not to exceed $4,000 per annum and that of the members of the board at $3,000.


JAMES H. MILLER.


D. H. PADDOCK.

MANY AMENDMENTS.

Miller of Stark moved to amend by inserting after Sec. 4 a section to be known as Sec. 4 "A," requiring that the publication of ordinances passed by the drainage corporation must be printed in a newspaper published in the district. Wisner of Cook moved to add "of general circulation," and although Miller of Stark opposed the amendment it was adopted, and then Mr. Miller's amendment was also accepted. He also moved that a section be added as 4 "B" requiring that ordinances, when published in book or pamphlet form, should be evidence sufficient of their legal passage without further proof, as at present in cities.


FRANK J. WISNER.

Tilton of Danville thought Sec. 6 should be amended so that the corporation, in order to acquire real or personal property, right of way, or privileges by condemnation, must pay the owner or owners a fair cash value therefor before the district could acquire title. To this Mr. Miller demurred, however, and it was lost. Reynolds of Cook also sought to amend Sec. 7 by prohibiting the Trustees from issuing bonds until they have submitted the question to the legal voters of the sanitary district at a general or special election. The object of this was obvious to the friends of the bill, and Mr. Paddock said he hoped the amendment would not be adopted. The object of the bill was to enable the trustees to do a particular thing, and his objection to the amendment was that it sought to rob them of that power every time they wanted to issue bonds. He boldly characterized the amendment as one emanating from an unfriendly source, and as Mr. Whitehead declared it might defeat the entire operation of the bill it went to the waste basket.


STEPHEN A. REYNOLDS.

Schuwerk of Randolph offered the following amendment to Sec. 17, which was adopted after considerable debate:

And in case judgment is rendered against such district for damage the plaintiff shall also recover his reasonable attorneys' fees, to be taxed as cost of suit. Provided, however, it shall appear on the trial that the plaintiff notified the Trustees of such district in writing sixty days before suit was commenced by leaving a copy of such notice with some of the Trustees of such district stating that he claims damages to the amount of —— dollars by reason of (here insert the cause of damage), and intends to sue for the same. And provided, further, that the amount recovered shall be larger than the amount offered by said Trustees (if anything) as a compromise for damages sustained.

THE LAST GASP.

The hand of Mr. Means of Peru was apparent in the amendment offered to Sec. 18 by Trench of La Salle which, provided that all "insoluble organic matter" be removed from the sewage before it was discharged into the proposed channel.

"What is insoluble organic matter?" queried Mr. Miller of Stark. The only response was an ominous silence that was broken by Mr. Crafts, who declared that, if he understood the amendment, it would prevent the sewage from being turned into the canal.

"It is prompted by those who want to defeat the bill," exclaimed Mr. Paddock.

"Well, if we've got to have this stuff," rejoined Mr. Trench, "we want as little of it as possible."

This was a sort of expiring gasp, but the life was knocked out of those who thought they could save themselves. Mr. Paddock then offered the amendment to Sec. 21 suggested by Mr. Ward of Marseilles, and agreed to by the Mayor, and the only change was the addition of the following section offered by Mr. Crafts and intended to effect Cicero and other towns likely to be annexed to Chicago:

SEC. 24. Whenever in any such sanitary district there shall be a city, incorporated town, or village which owns a system of water-works and supplies water from a lake or other source, which will be saved and preserved from sewage pollution by the construction of the main channel, drain, ditch, or outlet herein provided for, and the turning of the sewage of such city and district therein, and there shall be in said sanitary district any territory bordering on any such city, incorporated town, or village within the limits of another city, incorporated town, or village which does not own any system of water-works at the time of the location of said sanitary district, then, upon application by the corporate authorities of such latter named city, incorporated town, or village the corporate authorities of such city, incorporated town, or village having such system of water-works shall furnish water by means of its water-works at the boundary line between such municipalities to the corporate authorities asking for the same in such quantities as may be required to supply consumers within said territory at no greater price or charge than it charges and collects of consumers within its limits for water furnished through meters in like quantities.

MADE A SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Morrasy of Bureau thought the drainage district should remove all dams in the Illinois River, but the House disagreed with him, and the bill was read and passed and ordered to third reading. Mr. Miller wanted to make the bill a special order for Thursday next, and it was then that a few Democrats dragged politics into the proceedings.

McElligott of Cook, Eddy of McLean, Teefey of Brown, and other Democrats thought there should not be too much haste displayed, their object being to postpone the final passage of the bill until after the spring election, and Mayor Roche, being undesirous of antagonizing Mr. Crafts and others, who also favored delay, the bill was made a special order for March 14.

The shrewdness with which John Meyer, Clayton E. Crafts, D. H. Paddock, J. H. Miller, and others have handled the Drainage bill has surprised the opposition leaders, and indicates a degree of harmony which will have its excellent results. Owing to a severe cold Mr. Meyer has not been able to participate in the debate, but his knowledge of the bill in detail has made his counsel valuable.

HE OPPOSES THE BILL.

James M. Barker Writes an Article to Show Why It Should Not Pass.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A telegram from Springfield signed by Mayor Paige, and which appears in an evening paper, says:

All the amendments asked for by Joliet are in the Drainage bill all right. It has been read and passed to a third reading and will come up again March 14.

It begins to look as if the Chicago crowd had converted our Mayor. A week ago he went to Springfield and swore the bill should never pass in any shape, but now it would not surprise any one here if Paige should come out and favor the bill as amended.

James M. Baker of Appleton, Wis., who, it is claimed, has devoted twenty years of his life to the subject of drainage and the disposal of sewage, and has come to the conclusion on general principles that it is impossible to maintain a healthy condition in villages and cities by using drainage for the purpose of sewage, and especially so in the case of Chicago, has been airing his views in the press of this city on several occasions lately, and today he comes out with another communication on the drainage question, and his views are creating a great deal of comment and discussion. He admits that a great navigable waterway would be of immense benefit, and also great for manufacturing facilities along the valley, but to make a deep cut that would answer for lake vessels and Chicago sewage would be a useless outlay so far as navigation is concerned, as it would not be practicable to navigate the Mississippi with lake craft. He says among other things:

Since the Millerite delusion, as it was worked up in some of the Eastern States from 1845 to 1847, I have seen nothing to equal it in absurdity until this theory of dilution-oxygenation of sewagized water as it has been worked up by a certain school of Chicago philosophers. The first was an assumption founded on fanatical religious belief, regardless of the fixed laws of the universe, and the second has been founded on selfish and egotistical assumption, regardless of the fixed laws that govern matter and the forces of nature as laid down to us on our planet by its Creator. The first proved by the Scriptures to their own satisfaction that their assumption was right and by mathematical demonstration on chart and blackboard, that figures would not lie." Still our planet has been moving right along in its fixed orbit as it has moved from time indefinite. Likewise these Chicago dilution-oxygenation philosophers have demonstrated mathematically and otherwise to their own satisfaction that their philosophy is so much in advance of the old way that Mother Nature is going to approve of it and suspend the old, in their case, as this new principle of dilution-oxygenation that these philosophers have discovered is going to supply the place of the old law so much better as regards their fecal products; so that under all climatic conditions when Chicago's sewagized waters reach Joliet they will become pure and wholesome, but as, unfortunately, the sewage of Joliet and other cities down the river is of such a different character, and these people not being in favor of Mother Nature, the result of the combination, it is allowed, will render the waters after leaving Joliet bad. Chicago, however, cannot be responsible, since she will be able to deliver the pure article at Joliet, and then, in order to have the pure Chicago water to the Mississippi, Joliet and cities below must make other disposition of their sewage than the river so as to avoid a disastrous entanglement of filth. This appears to be the animus of the Chicago humbug philosophy. Though somewhat facetiously put, nevertheless it is true in principle, and shows how foolish it is for people to drift away from truth and sound philosophy to the manipulation of matter and the forces of nature. In the beginning no one has reason to doubt that it would have been just as easy for the Creator to have caused fecal matter to be of a different nature from what it is, if He had seen in His beneficent wisdom the advantage of doing so. We can see in the plan of creation so far as our earth is concerned, in its provisions of animate nature, that fecal matter is just as much of a necessity as the plant and the animal, for the one nor the other could not long exist without it, it being the intermediate link between them. Besides, why has all flesh been destined in some way to be subject to the process of digestion had the results been designed for no other purpose than to build up and sustain animal life. We can also see that the Creator, in providing food for the animal, found it necessary to provide for the plant in the economy of fecal products, and when such products are so adjusted as to give nourishment to plant life all life smiles with contentment, but differently; then there is trouble and the modern Rachels are mourning for their children because they are not, but have been swept away by the poisoned waters that have been given them to drink, which the guardians of health are slow to acknowledge so. In the volumes of evidence of generations on this subject, and that has been manifest to all, it must be apparent that the conventional methods of disposing of fecal products is the crowning sin of civilization, if the unnecessary destruction of human life, which this cause producers can be called in sin. Nature is daily uttering her protests against this wickedness, with the close following penalties for not heeding them, as we see in the dropping away of a large percentage of the children and youths of our land, who have looked to their fathers and the fathers to the authorities and wise men for protection, but in the worship of their idols have forgotten the children until too late to save them from the sacrifice. The late typhoid epidemic at Lake View is only an episode in this horrible drama of affection and misery, and seemingly should be sufficient to deter any man possessed of human feelings to ask and urge the authorities of the State to grant the power to force, extend, and perpetuate this evil, which is the bottom cause of at least one-half of the diseases and premature deaths in our country. If it is not so let it be shown to the contrary. Fortunately Chicago from a truly scientific point of view, sanitarially and commercially considered, is unequaled in situation. Unfortunately, with true science left out and its place supplied with humbug, her situation is such that every effort that she makes to extricate herself will only serve to draw her deeper into the mire. If she was a seaboard city, then she would stand half a chance to relieve herself, but, as she is, she must sit down in her own filth; even if she gets the ditch she so much desires it will not take away her filth, as her flatterers have led her to believe, for there are impracticable and impossible things to be considered that have not appeared in the showing of the pictorial assumptions of her dilution and oxidation philosophers.

Bourbon Hatred of the Union and Our Flag.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 18.—[Commercial-Gazette.]—On special occasions the gush of loyal sentiment indulged in by Southern Democrats would lead the casual observer in the North to conclude that the Bourbons of the South were fully and completely reconstructed and were filled with admiration and love for "our common country" and its glorious "old flag." As a resident of the South I would be proud to know that such was the case; but actions—the true index of human sentiment—continually remind us that deep down in the hearts of the Southern Bourbons rankles a hatred to our country and our flag as bitter and uncompromising as when in their mad zeal they sought to destroy one and dishonor the other. I am sorry to confess that this hatred of "the Union" exists among the Bourbon Democracy to a marked degree even here in Tennessee.

A few months ago State Chief Justice Turney, in an address delivered before the Frank Cheatham Bivouac, declared that the principles (State rights and slavery) for which the Confederates fought were immortal, and that future generations would arraign Lincoln and his Northern coadjutors as the unprovoked aggressors of Southern rights, and would brand them as such; and this sentiment, so at variance with the character of all loyal American citizens, elicited not one word of unfavorable criticism from the Bourbon press, but met their unqualified approval and commendation.

Yesterday within the walls of our State Capitol occurred an episode that further demonstrated the hatred of the Southern Bourbons toward the Union and its starry emblem.

Representative Harris introduced a resolution for an appropriation to buy an American flag to be displayed over the Capitol during the ensuing session of the General Assembly, in harmony with the custom of all States loyal to the Government. This resolution, so moderate and necessary, was no sooner offered than it met with the most persistent and bitter opposition from the Bourbon side of the House, and a motion was promptly offered to table it.

This motion elicited hot discussion, which was in a high degree indicative of the sentiment of the opposing parties. Judge Williams, an unreconstructed Bourbon from Franklin, declared that he tried untiringly for four years to destroy the American flag, and was extremely regretful that he did not succeed; and this sentiment, so odious to loyal ears and so disgraceful to him who so unblushingly uttered it, was met by no word of rebuke or disapproval from the Bourbon wing of the Assembly. The Bourbon members impertinently asked the Republicans what their object was in desiring a display of the old flag from the Capitol. The Republicans answered that it was to show respect to the American Government, and to adhere to a usage observed by all loyal States of the Union. Representative Collins paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty of Tennessee Republicans, and their reverence for the Stars and Stripes—the sacred emblem of universal liberty. He declared that Republicans felt more at home beneath the dome of the Capitol when conscious that the starry emblem of the Union was floating over it. When the Bourbons became convinced that the yeas and nays would be exacted, and that they would be placed upon record against the flag of our country, they sullenly withdrew their opposition and allowed the resolution to pass. We would here add that the above refers only to the Bourbon wing of the Democracy, and does not include those Democratic members who are loyal to the Government.

Straws indicate the direction of the wind, and so likewise do these episodes indicate the true status of Bourbon sentiment toward our country and our flag.

REPUBLICAN.

Licenses of Incorporation Issued.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation of the Kankakee & Northern Railroad Company were filed for record in the office of the Secretary of State today. It is intended to construct a railroad from Kankakee to Barrington, Cook County. The capital stock is $2,000,000 and the principal office is in Chicago. The incorporators are Charles Dennehy, Charles E. Rollins, Cornelius Ryan, and John N. Summers of Chicago.

The Secretary of State today issued incorporation licenses for the following new companies:

Town of Lake Deutsche Buerger Zeitung Publishing Company, at the Town of Lake; capital stock, $1,500; for publishing and printing; incorporators, D. Heitman, W. Zeiger, J. Pauly, J. Hansan, and N. Kramer.

The Brier Creek Coal Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for mining; incorporators, Robert Law, Daniel Corkery, and R. S. Hill.

Millard Avenue Electric Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; to furnish heat, light, and power and deal in apparatus, supplies, and machinery; incorporators, George Martin, M. L. Willard, and A. A. Bliss.

The Adams Express Building Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $600,000; to furnish stores and offices and supply heat, light, and power; incorporators, John B. Carson, Andrew J. Cooper, and Noble B. Judah.

The Title Guarantee & Safety Deposit Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; to examine and guarantee titles in the State of Texas and to establish safety deposit vaults in Fort Worth; incorporators, Thomas J. Hurley, Gwynne Dennis, I. L. Frank, W. F. Nettling, and H. W. McClellan.

The Woodland Tile Works Company, at Woodland, Iroquois County; capital stock, $5,000; for manufacturing; incorporators, F. L. Williams, J. W. Graffins, and R. B. Jones.

The Aspden Chemical Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of acid phosphates and other chemical compounds; incorporators, T. Aspden, J. L. Aspden, and T. F. Aspden.

The Palace Tailoring Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; for merchant tailoring and dealing in cloths and trimmings; incorporators, M. Griesheimer, F. Griesheimer, and R. S. Mott.

A certificate was filed increasing the capital stock of the Oak Park Building & Loan Association of Oak Park from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans March 5.

The Illinois Central Railroad will sell tickets to New Orleans and return for $25. Call at City Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Friends of Kenyon College.

Mr. H. N. Hills, Regent of Kenyon Military Academy and Harcourt Place Seminary, is at the Leland Hotel, this city, for the purpose of giving information concerning the advantages of the educational institutions at Gambier, O. He will be glad to see all who are interested on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 21, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged the best preparation for cure of lung complaints.

The hair dressed with Barry's Tricopherous will never decay, fall out, or lose its lustre.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

THE STATE LEAGUE PREPARES A BILL FOR STATE INSPECTION.

A Letter from President George F. Penfield Favors a System of Inspection Which Will Not Impose Burdensome Regulations—What the New Bill Proposes—He Claims That the Compulsory Examination of All the Organizations Each Year Would Be Impracticable.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An impression seems to have got into the papers to the effect that the State League of Building & Loan Associations is opposed to State inspection. This is erroneous. The State League favors a system of State inspection within proper limits and to accomplish the greatest public good without imposing unreasonable burdens upon the associations as a class; in fact, practical State supervision, but not impossible and burdensome as well as useless regulations, such as are contemplated in several of the measures now before the Legislature.

The Advisory Committee of the State League at its meeting in Chicago, Dec. 28, carefully considered the existing law and decided to recommend simply a system of annual reports, to be made within sixty days after the fiscal year of each association and to be filed with the County Clerk and with the Auditor, the same to be compiled and published by the Auditor in his annual report to the Governor, thereby securing publicity to their affairs and tabulated results for the information of the public concerning these associations as a class—detailed information—which if now available would go far toward solving the problem of what kind of legislation would be beneficial and what injurious to these institutions.

A bill to this effect was introduced by Mr. Hunter early in the session and is now before the House. Last week a committee from the State League visited Springfield and met the committees of the House and Senate for the purpose of exchanging views, and since then the officers of the league have drafted a bill, which will be submitted to the committee as a substitute for the former measure recommended, and which we believe will be found the most efficacious and least burdensome of the many measures now pending.

THE BILL TO AMEND.

This new bill sets forth that the Secretary of every building and loan association shall within sixty days after the close of the fiscal year of such association file with the Auditor of Public Accounts and with the County Clerk a sworn statement of receipts and expenditures for the year, its assets and liabilities, and the number of shares issued and withdrawn. Such statement must be attested to by at least three members of the association not holding official positions. Any Secretary who shall willfully make any false statement to the Auditor or County Clerk shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor when twenty-five or more of the stockholders request, or when he may deem it expedient, to examine into the affairs of the association named. The Auditor or his deputy shall have power to administer the oath and compel the appearance of witnesses. Any books or papers of the association under investigation must be produced upon the demand of the examiner. The expenses of the examination must be paid by the corporation examined.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor annually to make report to the Governor of the financial condition of all the associations in the State. When it appears to the Auditor that any association has violated the law or is conducting its business in an unsafe manner he shall direct a discontinuation of such unsafe practices. He may also appeal to the courts through the Attorney General, when it is deemed expedient, for an order compelling the suspected association to show cause why its business should not be closed. In case an order of dissolution is made the court shall direct the distribution of the association's effects. Any officer or agent of any association who shall willfully refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of this law shall be subject to a fine of not less than $25 or not more than $200 for each offense. The same may be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction for the benefit of the Department of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

IMPRACTICABLE MEASURES.

Most of the measures now introduced provide for the compulsory examination of every association in the State once a year. To properly examine the books, vouchers, and securities of an association, including the valuation of the property mortgaged and the validity of the titles, would cost from $100 to $600. The Auditor's office informed the writer that in the case of one large bank in Chicago not long ago the expense of examining and valuing the securities was between $500 and $600, and the expense of cursory examinations not involving so much detail and not including real estate valuation was never less than $50 to $60. Any building association of large or small business has a multitude of mortgages; in fact, it is entirely made up of mortgages which have been piling up month by month, and the labor of an expert simply going over the securities alone and obtaining reliable values on same would be almost endless in detail and expense. The books alone of an average association would keep one man busy several days or even weeks to go over thoroughly a year's transactions. Even setting the average expense at $150, which would be low, it would cost $60,000 to examine 400 associations, and a large part of this work would be useless, as every association of any pretensions is now in the habit of doing by its own auditing committee the same work every quarter, and every loan has been looked up before making same by its own expert Committee on Loans.

It will not do to claim that these committees and boards of directors are not in the main honest, and that they do not manage their own affairs as well or better than the State could do it for them. They are men of standing and are placed upon their honor, and they are as a rule jealous of the welfare and progress of the institutions they manage. They hire and discharge the Secretary or Treasurer and do not submit to impositions on the part of those officers. They require bonds and see that the bonds are good.

In the case of a notorious defalcation on the part of a West Side secretary last year, the secretary had been previously turned out of another association on account of irregular practices discovered by its directors. State inspection would not have prevented his dishonesty in this case. State inspection would not have prevented the Columbia Building & Loan Association, of which Mr. Shaw was the promoter and head, from perpetrating its frauds, as it was organized in another State (Indiana) and our Auditor would have had no authority over its affairs.

Really, the only practical inspection is upon the request of a reasonable number of stockholders, say twenty-five (out of a membership of from 100 to 1,000), upon a statement of facts, and such examinations as the Auditor can see good reason for making from an analysis of the reports before him, when the methods disclosed by the reports indicate loose management or illegal practices, and that is what this bill provides for.

Also it is made the duty of the Auditor to direct the discontinuance of any illegal or unsafe methods, and to bring action to close any association that refuses to discontinue such illegal or unsafe methods. This is the great point to be secured by State supervision, if any—viz.: enforce conformity with the law. The question of how large assets an association has is of no consequence particularly, and the test is not a proper one to apply, as the expense of management is usually small in small associations, so that the prosperity is just as great in a small association as in a large one.

SAFETY OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

All of the measures heretofore introduced contemplate closing up associations which in the opinion of the Auditor have not sufficient assets.

Some of the measures now before the House provide that associations may have the power to borrow money. The effect of such a law would be pernicious. The safety of building associations is now secured by the impossibility of borrowing money or receiving money in any form except from their members, and by the further provision that not more than half of the funds in the treasury can be demanded at any one time by withdrawing members. Suppose an association has power to borrow and does borrow say $50,000 or $100,000, and incur liability to that amount, maturing at a stated time and defaults in payment of its notes. All the funds of the association may be exhausted and the association go into hopeless bankruptcy. There has been a good deal of discussion on this question by those who apparently do not understand fully the nature of the case, are not posted; an intelligent consideration of the matter is necessary. It is better to pass no law than to pass a bad one.

There is not that imperative necessity to pass severe and restrictive laws on the subject that many suppose. No association in Illinois has ever failed yet; few irregularities have thus far come to the surface and those not of large extent. You cannot make men honest by legislation. Pennsylvania, the parent of building associations in this country, has never found it necessary or deemed it expedient to subject her building associations to the control of the State, and the extent of their operations is gigantic. Truly, Massachusetts does have State supervision or inspection, as does Connecticut, and so does Maine, but a glance at their reports shows the business to be of quite insignificant proportions in each of these States. What good has State supervision done in this State so far as it now extends—viz.: to insurance companies? Did not the Auditor certify to the soundness of the Globe Insurance Company, the Mercantile Insurance Company, the Ætna Insurance Company, Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company, Chicago concerns, all of which closed their doors only when they had not another dollar to pay losses with, and the disclosure of whose rottenness was finally made, not by the Insurance Examiners, but by the receivers appointed by the courts, none of whom paid a single dividend, although certified to by the Insurance Department as being worth hundreds of thousands of dollars each in good assets.

GEORGE F. PENFIELD,
President Building Association League of Illinois.

Suicide Caused by a Son's Disgrace.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—Intelligence was received here today of the suicide of the Hon. Jesse Calhoun, a prominent planter of Pike County. The cause was shame over the arrest of his son in Texas for murder.

Get the best and cheapest; that means, buy Salvation Oil, for only twenty-five cents.

BUSINESS OF THE LAW COURTS.

Charges Against a Chicago Lawyer in a Will Contest—Other Items.

The will of the late John Noble, a man 82 years old who had lived in Chicago fifty years, is being contested in Judge Shepard's court by Maria J. Marton, John W. Noble, and Albert E. Noble, all of whom live in Calhoun County, Texas. Mr. Noble was an uncle of the complainants. He died Dec. 16, 1884, leaving a will which bequeathed $60,000 worth of property to Edward P. Savage, his wife Belle H. Savage, and Otis K. H. Hutchinson, a well-known lawyer. The heirs of Mr. Noble were cut off without anything. They claim that Mr. Noble made a former will by which he bequeathed $6,000 to Mr. and Mrs. Savage and the rest of his estate to the complainants, who are his only next of kin, but they say that when the deceased was in his dotage and his mind was impaired by opiates Mr. and Mrs. Savage and Hutchinson conspired together and induced him to sign the will left, cutting the complainants off. Hutchinson and the Savages are claimed to have told Mr. Noble that the property left to the Savages by the former will would not amount to $6,000, and thus induced him to sign the second will. Hutchinson is charged with having himself torn up the first will. Mr. and Mrs. Savage were in court. They are about 60 years of age. Mrs. Savage was adopted by Noble and his wife, whose death preceded Noble's. Mrs. Savage and her husband, who is a South Water street commission merchant, deny the charges of undue influence. Mrs. Savage, it is claimed, was kept in ignorance of the fact that she was not Noble's own daughter until she was married.

Receiver Smith of the Traders' Bank will have about $55,000 more to distribute among the bank's creditors by reason of a decision rendered by Judge Shepard yesterday. The United States Express Company and other creditors of the Traders' Bank attached a fund of $55,000 which was deposited in the Seaboard National and the Tradesman's National Banks of New York to the credit of the Traders'. They did not begin the attachment suits in their own names, as that would have laid them liable to proceedings for contempt of court, but they went through the form of assigning their claims to residents of New York who were the nominal plaintiffs in that city. By this plan they stood a chance of being paid in full instead of getting a dividend. Judge Shepard yesterday issued an injunction against them from further prosecuting the suit, deciding that, though he had no jurisdiction over the property in New York, he had jurisdiction over the persons of the creditors. He also held that he had jurisdiction over the United States Express Company.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,197—Albert B. Clark, administrator of Barney J. McCann, vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Case, $5,000. Transcript from Cook Circuit Court. Blair & Marsh, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

120,969—George Butz, admr., etc., vs. C. F. Baum. Asst., $2,500. Beck & Charlton, attys.
120,970—Emily S. Johnson vs. Thomas Johnson. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. S. B. Foster, solr.
120,971—Mary Reiter vs. Samuel Reiter. Same for desertion. Harry Vincent, solr.
120,972—Leenderf Nattes et al. vs. Anna Workmann et al. Bill for partition. J. S. Collman, solr.
120,973—Commercial Bank of Manitoba vs. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company. Case, trover, $6,000. Peckham & Brown, attys.
120,974—Margretta L. Schuneman vs. The Mutual Accident Association of the Northwest. Asst., $10,000. Same attys.
120,975—Joseph Donnersberger vs. John and Helena Stansfield. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $300. C. E. Crafts, solr.
120,976—Ole Johnson vs. Christopher Wilson. Appeal.
120,977—R. P. Smith & Sons vs. J. P. Smith. Conf. of judgt., $343.80. John M. Hamilton, atty.
120,978—Franklin MacVeagh & Co. vs. Rudolph A. Andree. Asst., $500. Hamline & Scott, attys.
120,979—Rachel Lungberg et al. vs. William Johnson. Appeal.
120,980—People ex rel. Carl Petersen vs. Canute R. Matson. Petition for habeas corpus. D. T. Duncombe, atty.
120,981—E. H. Day vs. Helen J. Day. Bill for divorce for desertion. Fred S. Moffett, solr.
120,982—Andrew S. Work vs. W. C. Freeman. Attacht., $500. Beck & Charlton, attys.
120,983—Henry Huber et al. vs. Charles McDonnell et al. Creditor's bill. Judd, Ritchie & Escher, solrs.
120,984—George Butz, admr., etc., vs. C. Emil Ernst. Asst., $2,500. Beck & Charlton, attys.
120,985—Jeremiah Sheehan vs. Elizabeth Fuller et al. Bill to set aside deed. Goggin & Winslow, solrs.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—6,998, Thos. Wildes and John S. Gregory vs. James H. Thompson; judgt., $4,000.—3,015, William E. Bullock vs. L. M. Tracey; judgt., $1,255.02.—3,007, Frank Smith vs. H. Paepcke & Co.; judgt., $300.

JUDGE ALTGELD—3,005, Soffell vs. Lange; judgt., $23 and appeal.—3,006, Messenbrink vs. Same; same, $22.24 and appeal.

JUDGE ANTHONY—2,880, Jaras vs. Kadrow; judgt., $242.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—114,568, Baumer & Slomer Co. vs. Slomer; decr.—1,581, Emma Schwedlund from Rudolph Schwedlund; decree for divorce.—646, Louise Stromberg from Ferdinand Stromberg, decree of divorce desertion.—1,837, Lottie B. McKinzien vs. James McKinzien; decree divorce for drunkenness.—2,110, Eugenia L. Minor vs. Robert C. Minor; decree divorce drunkenness.—1,976, Nils D. Swanson vs. Mattie Swanson; decree divorce.—1,869, Vernon R. Smalley vs. Emma Smalley; decr., divorce, drunkenness.—2,051, Robert H. Nelson vs. Maggie E. Nelson; decr., divorce, desertion.—2,081, Helen E. Murphy vs. James Murphy; decr., divorce, desertion.—1,762, Minnie Layfield vs. Isaac F. Layfield; decr., divorce, drunkenness.

JUDGE JAMIESON—1,968, Mullen vs. Mullen; decr.—119,642, Caton vs. Caspary; decr.—2,092, Jorn vs. Bernecke; decr. sale.—1,449, Michael Nibbie vs. Pollie Nibbie; decr. divorce.—2,037, Berta Buchanan; decr. divorce for cruelty.—2,094, Anna S. Hixon vs. Calvin P. Hixon; decr. divorce for cruelty.—1,937, Pauline Fritz vs. William Fritz; decr. divorce, desertion.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

71,629—Ernest Stock vs. Daniel Donegan. Appeal.
71,630—Nellie Beatty vs. William B. Okeson and Margaret I. Okeson. Conf. of judgt., $85. J. J. Coburn, atty.
71,631—John Anderson vs. Miss P. Anhalt. Appeal.
71,632—Caughtry, Brown & Co. vs. H. G. Haman and Otto E. Haman. Creditor's bill, $108.28. George N. Morgan, solr.
71,633—Hines Strobridge vs. Chester C. Dodge and Doctor S. Place & Co. Bill to remove cloud. Frank J. Loesch, solr.
71,634—Fred. N. Tucker vs. John Leggate. Appeal.
71,635—Henry Korn vs. Annie Korn. Bill for divorce for desertion. M. Salomon, solr.
71,636—John Marder et al. vs. Gustavus P. Hoffmann and Charles J. Burroughs. Attcht., $727.67. M. A. Rorke & Son, attys.
71,637—Christopher Rooney vs. City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. E. B. McClanahan, atty.
71,638—Catherine Foster vs. Bridget Ferrick. Bill to set aside will. John C. King, solr.
71,639—John Stange vs. Richard Corrin. Asst., $1,500. Arthur Schroeder, atty.
71,640—B. & O. R. R. Co. vs. Ohio & Western Coal & Iron Co. Attch., $17,850. C. C. Clarke and J. B. Skinner, attys.
71,641—Franz Niemann vs. Hermann Vogelgesang. Appeal.

SUPPRESSED MONDAY—71,605, Anton Meisner vs. Thomas McLaughlin. Bill to dissolve partnership. Cross & Collins, solrs.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—2,312, Cole vs. Western Union Tel. Co.; judgt., $150.—5,973, Monticello W. & L. M. Co. vs. Cox; judgt., $413.33.—5,974, First Nat. Bank vs. Cox; judgt., $532.29.—2,645, Neede vs. Jutzi; judgt., $690.53.—2,719, O'Callahan vs. Keezan; judgt., $374.66.

DECREES.

JUDGE COLLINS—1,448—Adelaide M. vs. Daniel W. Storms; decr. divorce.

County Court—New Suit.

8,088—Pet. of R. A. Wells to declare vol. assgt. of A. O. Johns.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—At Indianapolis.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
APPELLATE COURT—Motions at 10 a. m.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 3,045, 3,046, 3,047, 3,051, 3,052, 3,062, 3,064, 3,065, 3,066, 3,067, 3,068, 3,069, 3,070, 3,071, 3,081, 3,083, 3,085, 3,086, 3,088, and 3,089. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No court till Saturday.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Anthony. No. 3,036 on trial.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, and 57. No cause on hearing.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 22 on hearing.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Nos. 1,935, 1,948, 1,955, 1,980, 586, 317, 1,850, 1,870, and 1,890. No case on trial.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Term Nos. 3,364, 3,365, 3,469, 3,594, 3,592, 459, 460, 461, 1,051, 3,595, and 3,603. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,732, 2,767, 2,769, 2,772, 2,774, 2,782, 2,783, 2,787, and 2,797. No case on trial.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9. No. 2,334 on hearing.
JUDGE COLLINS—No call. No. 327 on hearing.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—City specials and in re Grier & Jack.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE TULEY—1,340, 872, 1,177, 850, 860, 874, 995, 997, 998, 999, 1,000, 1,001, 1,022, 993.
JUDGE TUTHILL—1,159, 973, 974, 975, 1,253, 1,053, 1,054, 1,055, 1,056, 1,057, 1,059, 1,233, 1,051, 1,239, 1,065, 1,091, 1,095, 1,110, 1,118.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Theodore C. Marshal et al. vs. Joseph Lewark. Affirmed.
Robert G. Elliott vs. Mary Ann Elliott et al. Affirmed.
Timothy O'Donohue et al. vs. Bridget Creager et al. Reversed.
Thomas Ward Jr. vs. Ezra Voris. Affirmed.
Rachel Smythe vs. Martha Boswell, administratrix. Appeal dismissed.
Martha Boswell, administratrix, vs. Arthur C. Boswell et al. Appeal dismissed.

Wisconsin Supreme Court.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court announced the following decisions today:

Tucker vs. Whitlesey; judgment reversed and remanded.
Reiser vs. Staur; judgment affirmed.
Garvin vs. Gates; same.
Green vs. Walker; reversed and new trial ordered.
Webster vs. Lawson; affirmed.
Morris vs. Peck; same.
North vs. La Flesh; reversed and remanded.
Martin vs. Stewart et al.; reversed and remanded with directions to render judgment for defendants upon special verdict.
United States Express Company vs. Jenkins; affirmed.
Reed vs. Wilson; order reversed and remanded for further proceedings.
Logan et al. vs. Dixon et al.; affirmed.
Harthlein vs. Harthlein; judgment reversed and remanded.
Fairfield vs. Barrett; affirmed.
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company vs. Hamilton; reversed and remanded.
Neves vs. Eron; order affirmed.
Neves et al. vs. Eron; same.
Hanlehan vs. Rohler; judgment reversed and remanded.
Ehle vs. Gaylor; affirmed; costs and disbursements of both parties to be paid out of the estate.
Same vs. Same; same.
Jackson vs. Northwestern Mutual Relief Association; order reversed and remanded.
Dinn vs. Estate of Fleming; affirmed.

The Carriages for General and Mrs. Harrison, Manufactured by the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., will be on exhibition Wednesday and Thursday of this week at their Repository on Michigan avenue.

Greatest Known Detergent.
Pyle's Pearline for washing, cleaning, scrubbing.

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Walker & Wrenn,
Stock Brokers,
225 La Salle-st., Cor. Quincy.
Buy and sell on commission Railway Stocks and Bonds on New York Stock Exchange and Grain and Provisions on Chicago Board of Trade.
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Real Estate and Loans,
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The management of Estates and the care of property for non-residents a special feature.
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Established, 1874,
6 % Central Illinois Farm Mortgage Investments
For Sale in amounts of $5,000 and under, to net 6 per cent interest.
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REFERENCES: Northwestern National Bank, Chicago; C. E. & C. M. Anthony, Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; Commercial Nat. Bank, Peoria, Ill.; Clement Nat. Bank, Rutland, Vt.; State Trust Co., Rutland, Vt.

A 7% INVESTMENT.
We have a very choice piece of Central Business Property, leased to one tenant for a long term, and paying 7% net. Can hold open only a few days.
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Room 7, 84 & 86 Washington-st.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG R. R. CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Pittsburg, Feb. 16, 1889.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the Union Depot at Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, March 20, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1888, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopened Thursday, March 21, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Chicago Property at lowest rates. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

9 PER CENT NET INCOME
Can be shown on investment of $70,000 in an improved leasehold having 95 years to run. Building new and substantial. G. T. THATCHER,
94 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 12.
New York	$147,150,673	$149,084,979
Boston	15,886,993	15,050,460
Chicago	9,988,000	10,198,000
Philadelphia	13,018,798	11,590,030
St. Louis	3,129,232	3,434,230
Baltimore	1,962,633	1,941,047
New Orleans	......	2,110,606

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, par; St. Louis, 50c premium.

The outlook for local money-lenders improves perceptibly day by day. The money market remains quiet, and rates show no tendency toward hardness, but the total amount of loanable surplus within the city is undoubtedly decreasing, and if things go on as at present there is a fair prospect for higher rates within a few weeks. A peculiarity of the local situation is the fact that no class of borrowers is conspicuous. Merchants, manufacturers, packers, stock-feeders in the country and lumbermen are all in the market, but the demand from none is unusually large or urgent. The recent heavy operations in local securities have also exerted considerable influence upon the market, having given employment to money which otherwise would have lain idle. Chicago banks are not partial to railroad stocks, but good bonds are favorite collateral with them. Rates yesterday were 5@7 per cent, according to time and collateral. But little commercial paper was afloat. A note with a first-class name could find discount at under 6 per cent. Country banks were seeking paper in this market. The currency movement was unimportant. New York exchange sold at 25c discount. Sterling bills were scarce and it was the opinion of experts that large shipments of gold to Europe were now inevitable. This opinion was strengthened by the day's evidence that foreigners are losing their last shred of faith in American railway securities. Quotations for sterling follow:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	487	489½
Actual	486½	488¾
Documentary	485½	487¾

The interest in gas securities was maintained yesterday, although the dealings were on a smaller scale than those of Monday. Quotations moved up a few more pegs, Gaslight 5s reaching 89 and Consumers' 5s 85¼. At the Stock Exchange were sold $103,000 Gaslight 5s at 88⅝@89, $45,000 Consumers' 5s at 85@85¼, $15,000 North Chicago City Railway 4½s at 99¼, $500 West Division Railway coupon 5s at 102¼, and $2,000 City Railway 4½s at 100¾. Counter sales included the following:

$ 5,000	Grand Avenue Hotel 5s	98
$ 1,000	Hoopeston 5s	100
$ 1,000	Consumers' 5s	85½
$ 1,500	City Railway 4½s	100⅞
$15,000	C. & N. W. R. R. 4s	101
$10,000	U. S. 4s	129
$30,000	West Chic. St. R. R. col. 5s	96¾
$15,000	North Chic. City Ry. 4½s	99¼
$10,000	Gaslight 5s	88⅞
$ 1,000	Opera House 6s	105⅜
50 shares	North Chic. St. R. R.	114⅜

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The opening prices here for nearly all stocks, especially a few specialties such as Tennessee Coal, Kansas & Texas, and Chicago Gas, were ¼@⅜ lower than last night's closing. There was some improvement after the first half hour on the whole list, but only a few stocks got above last night's closing. Burlington got ⅜ above it at 104⅜, Manhattan ¼ at 100, Louisville & Nashville ⅛ at 61¼, and St. Paul preferred ⅜ at 100⅜, but in the second hour the entire market was lower and the few stocks above mentioned lost a large part of their advances. Shortly before 12 a half million gold was reported for export, and this helped to increase the downward tendency, so that at 12 o'clock nearly all stocks were ¼@⅜ lower than last night. A drop in the Oregon stocks, especially Oregon Improvement and Oregon Navigation, was also a special feature, though the cause was not explained. Oregon Navigation declined from 95½ at the opening to 94 before 12 o'clock, and Oregon Improvement dropped 4 points, from 65 last night to 61 at 12 o'clock, and before 12:30 was down to 59¼. The total sales of all stocks up to 12 o'clock were 93,200 shares, of which Atchison alone furnished 13½ per cent, while the five leading coal stocks together only furnished 14 per cent, and the five leading grangers only 18 per cent.

In the hour to 1 o'clock the market was heavy and lower, Atchison selling at 53⅝@53⅛, Burlington 103⅜@103⅛, Missouri Pacific 73⅛@72⅝@73, Northwestern 107⅜@107, St. Paul 63⅞@63⅝, Union Pacific 65⅛@64⅞, Omaha preferred 93, Chicago Gas Trust 42⅛@41⅞, Lackawanna 142⅛@141⅞@142, Erie 30@29⅞, Reading 48⅞@48⅝@48⅞, New England 48, Northern Pacific preferred 62@61⅞, Oregon & Transcontinental 32⅞@32⅝, Oregon Short Line 47@45⅛@46, Oregon Improvement 60@60⅞.

Trading was sluggish during the afternoon and all transactions light. Important net declines from opening prices were: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 1⅛, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ⅜, Manhattan Elevated 1⅜, Missouri Pacific ⅞, New York & New England ⅛, Northern Pacific preferred 1, Northwestern Terminal ⅛, Oregon Short Line 1⅛, Oregon Navigation ⅛, Oregon Transcontinental 1, Reading voting trusts ⅛, Richmond & West Point preferred 1, St. Paul preferred ⅛, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha preferred ⅛, Union Pacific 1, Western Union Telegraph ⅜. Omaha preferred advanced ⅜.

Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan, 1½; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange strong and active, with actual business at 486¾ for 60-day bills and 488¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 216,441 shares, including: Atchison, 19,750; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 10,000; Erie, 10,130; Louisville & Nashville, 9,121; Northwestern, 8,173; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,300; Oregon Transcontinental, 9,860; Reading, 27,720; Richmond & West Point, 4,065; St. Paul, 10,710; Union Pacific, 15,270.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Feb. 19.	Feb. 18.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	12,325	59¾	57	58¾	58¼
Atlantic & Pacific	200	8	8	8	8
Atchison	15,750	55	53⅛	53⅝	54⅞
Chicago & Alton	100	138	138	138	......
C. B. & Q.	6,469	104	102⅜	102⅝	103⅞
Canada Southern	955	56	55⅝	55⅝	56⅜
Canadian Pacific	50	53	53	53	53
Central Pac	400	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	......
Ches. & Ohio	1,000	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞
Do 1st pfd	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
C., C., C. & I.	400	72	72	72	73
Con. Gas	1,450	83⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82¾
Col. Coal & I.	200	35⅛	35	35	......
C., St. L. & P.	200	18⅛	18	18	......
Do pfd	100	40	40	40	......
C. & E. Ill.	300	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝
Do pfd	400	98	97⅞	98	......
C., I., St. L. & C.	750	109	108	108	108⅜
Chic. Gas Trust	7,928	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅞
C., C. & I.	1,000	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	......
D. L. & W.	10,160	142⅞	141⅛	141⅛	142⅞
Del. & Hudson	200	137⅜	137⅛	137⅛	137⅜
Den. & R. G.	200	17	17	17	17
Erie	10,130	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	30⅛
Do pfd	400	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	70
E. T. & Ga. 1st pfd.	400	70	70	70	70⅛
Do 2d pfd	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Hocking Valley	200	27	27	27	27½
H. & Tex.	100	12	12	12	......
Illinois Central	450	109¼	108¾	108¾	109
Jersey Cent	2,900	97⅝	97	97	......
K. & T.	2,564	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Lake Shore	1,944	104¾	104⅛	104⅜	104⅜
Louis. & Nash	9,296	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
Long Island	170	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	95⅞
L. E. & W.	700	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	......
Do pfd	1,950	58⅛	57⅝	58	57⅝
L. N. A. & C.	500	48¼	48	48	48¼
Mo. Pacific	2,575	73⅛	72⅝	72⅝	73¼
M. L. S. & W. pfd	900	102	101⅛	101⅛	102⅜
Mich. Cent	420	91	91	91	91
Manhattan	3,405	100	98¾	98¾	99¾
Mobile & Ohio	400	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Northwest	7,873	107¾	107	107	107⅞
New England	8,110	48¼	48	48	48¼
Northern Pac pfd	5,300	62⅜	61⅝	61⅞	62¼
Nor. & W.	200	17½	17½	17½	......
Do. pfd	700	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	52⅝
Nash. & Chat.	1,300	92¾	90¾	90¾	92
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	9	9	9	......
N. Y., C. & St. L.	150	19	19	19	......
Do 1st pfd	100	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	......
Ogn. Improvement	2,580	65	59¼	61⅜	65
O. Trans.	9,860	33⅝	32⅜	32⅜	33⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,375	95½	94	94	......
Omaha com.	50	33⅛	32⅜	32⅜	32⅞
Do pfd	608	93½	92⅛	92⅛	92⅞
O. S. Line	2,560	47½	45½	46⅛	47⅜
Pacific Mail	740	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	38¾
Pullman	901	201¼	201	201	201⅜
Peo., D. & E.	900	27½	27	27	27⅛
Reading	27,620	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	49⅝
Rich. Terminal	4,065	27⅜	26⅜	26⅞	27⅜
Do pfd	910	81	80	80	......
Rock Island	2,005	97⅞	97	97	97⅞
Rome & W.	100	102	102	102	101⅞
St. Paul	10,610	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	63⅞
Do pfd	2,380	100⅛	100	100	99⅞
St. P., M. & M.	300	104⅞	103¼	103¼	104⅞
St. L. & S. F. pfd	500	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛	64⅞
St. L., Ark. & T.	100	9	9	9	......
Texas Pacific	1,100	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞
Tenn. Coal	5,740	37	36⅛	36⅛	36⅞
Union Pacific	15,800	66¼	64⅞	64⅞	66⅛
W. & L. E. pfd	990	66⅛	65⅞	65⅞	66⅞
Wabash pfd	100	27⅜	27¼	27¼	27⅜
Western Union	2,490	86¼	85⅞	85⅞	86¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	141
American	113	United States	83

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	128⅞	U. S. 4½s reg	107⅞
U. S. 4s coup	128⅝	U. S. 4½s coup	109

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

34000 C&O con 5s....94¾
6000 C&O cp 4s reorg..86
5000 CO&SW mtg.....100
13000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s 94⅜
54000 CGL&C Co 5s 1st....89⅜@89⅜
15000 CP&StL 5s..95¾@96
29000 CRI&P5scp105⅛@105⅜
15000 CStPM&O con....121⅛@121¼
29000 CHV&T 5s..87½@87¾
7000 D&RG 4s.......78⅛
51000 D&RG Imp5s.81¼@81¼
5000 D&RG W 1st.....95⅛
37000 D&RGW 1st astd.....85@85⅛
9000 DSP&P 1st.......83
5000 D&IR 1st...103@103¼
49000 FtW&D 1st..94⅛@95
27000 GC&SF gld 6s 81⅜@82
3000 H&TC g m trst....76¼
70000 Int&GNep 6s 64¼@64¾
1000 IaCen 1st.........83
22000 KyCen 1st 4s 79⅜@80
2000 Knox&O 1st......105¼
5000 Long I g m 4s.....100
26000 L&N col tr 5s.....90⅛
6000 L&N g m 6s........113
2000 L&N 5s.........101¼
1000 LNA&C 1st.......114¾
10000 LNA&C con.......101
7000 M&SP1s-C&PW5s105
1000 MK&T gn 5s.......52¾
1000 MoPac 1st cn.......114
10000 NYC&StL 4s........95
1000 NPa Term 1st......107
3000 NPa 1st cp.........117¼
3000 NPa 2d cp.........115⅛
2000 NPa 3d cp.........102⅛
2000 NW 25 yr deb 5s..106⅜
5000 OgnImp 1st.........100
4000 OT 6s..............105¼
5000 R&D 5s..............88
18000 R&WPt tr 6s.98⅛@99⅛
4000 StPM&M 1st-Mon Ex 4s.......90
6000 SA&AP 1st 6s.......89
13000 TC&R 6s—B D 1st 96⅛
7000 TC&R6s-TenD6s.96⅛
1000 TexP 1st 5s.........90
90000 TexP 2d inc..37⅜@38¼
36000 TStL&KC 1st 99⅞@99⅞
3000 UPa reg 8s..........120
2000 UPa s f.............120¼
47000 VaMid g m.....86@87⅛
5000 WStL&P-DetDiv116
2000 WS gtd 4s..........106⅛
11000 WNY&P 2d.....42@42⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 US 4s reg.........129
4000 US 4s cop..........129¼
10000 Ala-Class A.......105¼
5000 Tenn Sett 3s.......72⅜
10000 A&S con 6s.......125½
38000 A&P gtd 4s..83⅜@82⅞
3000 BCR&N 1st.........98⅞
10000 CNJ g m 5s.109⅜@110
9000 CPa bds of 1898.....107⅛@107⅜
6000 C&O con 5s.........94⅜
16000 CO&SW mg..109@109⅛
12000 CB&Q-Neb Ex 4s..94⅛
2000 C&EIll gn 5s........102⅛
15000 ChiGL&CCo 1st.....89⅜@90
10000 CP&SL 5s.....95⅛@96
5000 C H V & T gm 5s.......87
42000 D&RGW 1st astd.....85@85⅛
22000 D&RG Imp5s.81⅜@81⅜
1000 D&RG 4s...........78⅜
17000 GH&SA—WD 1st.....95@95⅛
7000 GC&SF 6s...........81¼
5000 H&TC 1st-WD tr123
25000 H&TC g m trst.......76
23000 Int&GNcp 6s.64⅞@65
3000 Knox&O 1st........105¼
8000 LNA&C cons.........100
10000 MK&T gn 6s.........63
10000 NYS&W is ref 5s 97⅜
40000 NPa Tm 1st106⅛@106¼
18000 NPa 1st cp.117⅛@117⅛
1000 NPa 2d cp.........115
15000 NP&M 1st.........103⅛
1000 NW s f 5s.........110⅛
5000 NW s f 6s..........122
1000 O So 1st.............107
16000 Or Imp 1st.105⅛@106⅛
6000 OSL 6s..............112
22000 Ogn T 6s...........105⅛
31000 PacfMo 1st 4s.......98⅞
14000 P&R 2d pfd. 72⅜@72⅞
45000 P&R gm 4s..........92⅛
15000 R&A 2d-D&M ctf.....30@30⅛
8000 R&D 5s..............88
6000 R&D deb x cp..97@97⅛
10000 R&W P T tr 6s.......99
5000 RW&O con...........110⅛
5000 StJ&GI 1st......107@107¼
4000 StJ&GI inc.........49
5000 StLA&T 1st.........97⅜
1000 StL&SF g m 6s......117
7000 StP&Dul 2d..........106
2000 SPM&M 1st Col Tr 5s 99⅛
8000 StPM&M 1s-Mon Ex 4s.......89⅛
10000 SoCar 2d...........56
2000 TC&R 6s-BDiv 1st 96⅛
2000 TPa 1st 5s..89⅛@89⅛
16000 TexP 2d inc..37⅛@38
15000 TStL&KC 1st.......100
2000 UPa 1st-'96........113⅛
1000 UPa 1st-'97........113⅛
1000 UPa 1st-'98........115
20000 UPL&C 1st.........98⅛
49000 Va Mid g m.87⅛@87⅛
23000 WStL&P-Chi Div trst.....93⅛@93⅛
62000 WS gtd 4s..106⅛@106⅛
30000 WNY&P 1st.....99⅛@99⅜
5000 WU Cl Tr 5s.......102⅛

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 US 4s reg.........128⅞
1000 AC&P 1st.........101⅛
5000 A&Ptd 4s...........82⅞
30000 B&E new.........124⅛
1000 CanSo 1st gtd......107⅛
5000 CNJ g m 5s.........109⅛
1000 C&O con 5s.........94⅝
7000 CGL&C Co 1st 5s. 90
1000 CP&StL 5s..........96
1000 CW&Bprior ln4½s 94
5000 CHV&T 5s.. 87⅛@87⅞
15000 D&RG Imp5s81⅛@81⅜
10000 D&RG W D astd. 84⅛
10000 GC&SF 1st.........116
10000 H&TC 1st-ML tr. 123
5000 H&TC g m tr........76
25000 I&GN cp 6s...64@64⅝
9000 KyCen 1st 4s.79⅜@80
5000 LS 1st cp..........120
10000 L Island con 5s....115⅛
1000 La&MoR 1st.........121⅛
10000 LNA&Ccn..............99⅛
6000 MxCen new ast 4s 70
1000 Mid of NJ 1st.......116⅛
6000 M&N 1st of 1919 on Extn........107
3000 M&SP 1st-SoMD.112
1000 MK&T cn 7s..........90⅛
10000 M&E 1s gtd.........144⅛
7000 NYC&StL 4s....95@95⅛
5000 NYC 1st rg..........135⅛
5000 NYS&W 1st ref 5s 97⅛
11000 NPa Trm 1st.......107
5000 NPa 1st cp..........117¼
5000 NP&M 1st..........103⅛
5000 NW con rg g bds.131⅛
5000 NW s f 5s...........109⅛
3000 OI&W 1st.............72
8000 OSL 6s..............111⅛
5000 OgnT 6s.............105⅛
5000 PennCo 4½ cp......108
2000 P&R 2d pfd.........72⅛
37000 P&R g m 4s. 92⅞@92⅞
5000 R&WP tr 6s.........99
3000 StLA&T 1st..........97⅛
25000 StLA&THDv bds 43
1000 SL&SF 2d-ClassB117⅛
2000 SoCar 2d............56⅛
2000 SPM&M 1st...........115⅛
21000 SPM&M 1s cl tr 5s.....97⅛@97⅝
5000 StP & S C 1st.........125⅛
5000 TC&R6s—BirDist 97⅛
5000 TPa 2d inc.........37⅛
7000 UnEl 1st...........105⅛
37000 Va Mid g m..........87
10000 WStL&P—Chi Div trst.
1000 WS gtd 4s reg....106⅛
5000 WNY&P 1st..........99⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	18,500	54¼	54⅞	53⅛	53⅝
C., B. & Q.	7,800	103⅝	104⅛	102⅜	102⅝
Union Pacific	3,200	65⅞	66	64⅞	64⅞
Wis. Cent.	50	16	16	16	16
Pullman	70	200⅛	200⅛	200⅛	200⅛
Atlantic	150	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
C. B. & N.	100	56	56	55	55
Bell Telephone	42	227	227⅛	226	227
Cala. So.	100	21	21	21	21
O. S. Line	400	47⅛	47⅛	45⅛	46

Bond sales and quotations:

2000 Atch coll 5s	87	18000 Mex Cent 4s.69⅛@70	
5000 Atch plain 5s	80	18000 B & M ex 6s	118⅛
3000 C B & N 6s	95⅛	2000 K M B 5s	98
25000 Mex Cent inc	19		

Money at the clearing house is 1½ per cent; call loans are 2@4 per cent, and time paper is 3½@5½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—The market closed unsettled and lower. Pennsylvania, 55⅛@55¼; Reading, 24⅛@24 5-16; Lehigh Valley, 54⅝@55; Reading gen. 4s, 92⅝@92⅞; Reading first preferred, 85@85⅛; Reading second preferred, 72⅛@72⅜; Reading third preferred, 58⅞@59.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Consols closed at 98 15-16 for money and 99 1-16 for the account.

United States bonds—4s, 131¼; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35; Canadian Pacific, 54; Erie, 30¾; do seconds, 105⅛; Mexican ordinary, 43⅝; St. Paul common, 65; New York Central, 112; Pennsylvania, 56⅝; Reading, 25⅛; Mexican Central firsts, 72.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £24,000.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Three per cent rentes, 83f 90c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Mining quotations closed: Amador, $1.50; Caledonia $2.70; Deadwood, $1.50; Eureka, $2.00; Homestake, $12.50; Iron Silver, $3.30; Ontario, $33.00; Plymouth, $9.25; Standard, $35.00; Union Consolidated, $3.05.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Allouez Mining Co. (new), $3.50; Calumet & Hecla, $265.00; Catalpa, $17.00; Franklin, $13.87½; Huron, $4.00; Osceola, $13.50; Pewabic (new), $3.00; Quincy, $67.00; Tamarack, $140.00; San Diego, $22.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets presented yesterday a little more variety than usual. There was a decided flurry in wheat and rye, with moderate activity in oats, and a rather wide variation in prices was noted in more than one of the markets. The weather was colder, but clear, and did not show signs of a bitter ending to a winter which has been extremely mild thus far.

Some No. 2 corn is now being loaded into vessel in this city, and it is said that a special bin of No. 3 is also being emptied in with it. The latter is believed to be sufficiently good to warrant the taking of the risk, which means that the inspection of No. 2 may be regarded by some folks as needlessly stringent. But if that lot of corn should heat along in the warm weather it would not be fair to charge the fact on the speculative grade. The only question of difference between the two grades in the present instance is one of comparative moisture.

The rye market was suffering from "a black eye." It had previously been weak, but steadied some on the covering of shorts which had been put out at much higher figures. One man filled in a respectable line for May a few days ago at 48c which he had sold at 63c. Then it turned down again, and yesterday May sold off to 44c. The reason for the decline is to be found in the fact of constantly accumulating stocks, while rye is dear as compared with corn, which is now used almost to the exclusion of the other by distillers and maltsters.

Never did a market look much more likely to break than wheat did yesterday morning. The crowd professed to be afraid of manipulation, and disposed to hold off, but it was whispered that some of the longs had got tired and wanted to let go their load. The news of some export business at the seaboard, with an advance in the price of flour at St. Louis amounting to about 10c per brl, changed the spirit of the dream as if by magic. It was then remembered that a prominent firm had been a steady but quiet buyer for two or three days previously, and some jumped at the conclusion that the alleged weakness of hold was only a feint for the purpose of taking a deeper grip on the market by men who already have a large part of it in their grasp.

The excitement culminated when it was known that a lot of about 600,000 bu wheat held by W. H. Harper in this city had been sold to A. P. Wright of Buffalo. The purchaser said it was taken for three millers, which was a sufficient answer to the insinuation thrown out that it was bought for the local bull clique and probably intended only to frighten in the shorts. The price paid was 7c above the May quotation.

A London letter to George Smith (of Field-Lindley) says that the winter in Russia has been marked by severe frosts, without the usual snow protection to wheat, and the plant must have suffered badly, while it also appears to be an undisputed fact that the acreage put under wheat cultivation for the next crop is only about half that of last year. But rather large quantities of inferior wheat are still available for export from that country. The crop in Australia was also a poor one. A letter from Adelaide, dated the last of the year, says: "The harvest is in full swing where farmers are fortunate enough to have a crop to gather, but in many places drouth and locusts have made a clean sweep of everything." The London writer says the position of wheat is statistically strong, but the trade in the United Kingdom has lost such enormous sums in dealing in wheat in America that it is disposed to hold aloof. He adds: "The crop in France has been deficient in quantity and quality, whereas with us the quality was bad but the quantity fairly satisfactory."

New York reports 16,000 bu wheat and 64,000 bu corn taken for export.

The quantity of No. 3 corn in store in this city at the close of last week was 1,333,000 bu, against 656,500 bu a year ago.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was dull, though quoted strong, with only a local trade reported.

Wheat was unusually irregular. Liverpool was quoted dull, with "holders offering freely," and receipts in the Northwest were liberal for this date in the winter. May sold ⅛c higher, at $1.10, but soon fell off to $1.08⅞ under free selling by Schwartz, Trego, Lightner, and Young, while the scalping element was "pounding" July. The decline was stopped by Baker buying at about $1.09, and from that time till noon little was done. Then came the news above noted from St. Louis and New York, and the market bounded up because of sharp buying by the men who had sold earlier. It jumped from $1.09⅛ to $1.10⅛ in less than two minutes, and only halted a little in marching up to $1.12¼. At this point there was free selling by brokers, supposed to be working for "clique houses," and they and others took July so freely as to suggest to some the probability of the big longs changing over their deal between the two months. It was thought that Pardridge was the mostliberal seller of July on this movement. May fell back to $1.11⅜, and closed at $1.11½, with March at 2¼c discount, and July at a wider discount of 16⅞c. No. 2 in store sold at $1.05¼@1.05½ for spring, and $1.05¼@1.07½ for red winter. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 75@81c, No. 3 do at 90c@$1.00, and No. 2 at $1.06½. No. 3 spring sold at 90@95½c. Total cash sales 45 cars in addition to a round lot of 600,000 bu. May sold off ½c on the curb to $1.11.

Corn was rather more active at a lower range. Liverpool was quoted steady, but our receipts were larger than expected, and 65 out of the 572 cars graded No. 2, while it was said that the cold, fine weather favored a much better inspection for the near future. This led to the selling of a great deal in the aggregate, mostly by Boyden, Norton, Baldwin, Mitchell, and Henderson, with buying by Counselman, Poole, and Schwartz. The market turned on the estimate of light arrivals for today. May opened unchanged at 35½c, declined to 35⅛c, and closed at 34⅞c bid, with March at 1¼c discount and July at ⅜c premium. Cash lots sold about ¼c lower. In store sold at 33¾@33⅞c for No. 2, and 28¼c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 27½@28¼c for No. 4 mixed and 28¼@29½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Ears sold at 28½@31c. Total cash sales, 253 cars.

Oats were in only fair request, with May the favorite, declining ⅛c, recovering ⅛c, and closing at 27⅜c after a moderate trade at 27½@27⅞c. June sold sparingly at 26⅞c, and bids were reduced ⅛c on March, to 25⅛c. The receipts were liberal, and sales of No. 2 regular were at 25½c, or ⅛c lower, with samples going at a like decline. Free on board lots sold at 21@24½c for No. 3 mixed, 28½@25½c for do white, and 26@27⅜c for barley oats. Total cash sales 137 cars.

Rye was much more active than for some time past and ruled irregularly lower. There were increased offerings of May for account of "longs," and little disposition to buy until marked concessions were allowed, with subsequent liberal trading. May opened about 1c lower at 46c and declined further to 44c, followed by an advance to 47c. At that point there was only light trading with a subsequent downturn to 45½c at the close, or a net decline for the day of 1½c. For June 46c was at one time bid. The light cash offerings were neglected, sympathizing with May, and No. 2 closed at 43½c bid and 44c sellers. Samples sold sparingly at 45@46½c for No. 2, and 41c for do 3.

Barley was unimproved with considerable poor to common and thin offered, which was not wanted at any price, and in consequence the market ruled slow and weak with only the choice and bright samples meeting any favor. Free on board sold at 34@61c for No. 4 and 40@61c for No. 3, with 10 cars to arrive, not graded, at 65c. Total sales 46 cars.

Provisions were firmer under a better demand for futures. The receipts of hogs at the six points were some larger than for the corresponding day last year, but those in this city were 6,000 less than expected, and the colder weather favored the shipment of product, while Liverpool was easier on meats. Baldwin and Stobo in pork and Hately in ribs were the principal sellers, while Singer, Cobb, and Wright led in the buying of pork. The market opened 7½c higher, at $11.25 for May, fell back to $11.17½, improved 10c, and closed at $11.25, with March at nearly 20c discount and other futures nominal. Lard advanced 5c, to $6.70 for May, and closed at that asked, with March at about 12½c less. Ribs improved 7½c, to $6.00 for May, and closed at 2½c less, with March at 17½c discount. Cash sales included 100 brls clear pork at $12.50, 200 brls back pork at $11.50, 400 tcs lard at $6.60, 75,000 lbs green hams at $8.20@8.25, and 200,000 lbs short ribs at $5.85.

Millstuffs averaged nearly steady, though quiet. Bran sold at $10.50@11.25 and middlings at $10.50.

Flaxseed closed 1c lower on cash at $1.58 paid for No. 1 on track, after early light trading at $1.59, with $1.60 paid for a car of choice. A consignment of Calcutta seed has been delivered to a local crusher and the demand is as light as at any time recently. May was inactive, with $1.57 at one time bid. Timothy seed ruled heavy and slow, with a final net decline of 2@3c on both cash and futures when compared with actual trades of the previous day. March sold early at $1.47¼ and at the close at $1.46, with $1.45 paid for a car of prime new September. Offerings of cash seed were excessive and included much common to fair, which was slow except at a marked discount, with country prime at $1.35@1.38. Sales included 2,517 bags at $1.10@1.45. Clover seed ruled quiet and weak, with sales of poor to choice at $4.25@5.00. Fair millet seed sold at 34c on track.

The sudden change to colder weather interfered to some extent with the movement of perishable street produce, hence the market was rather quiet. General steadiness was the rule, with dealers insisting that prices on butter are at as high a point as is conducive to the ready disposition of current supplies. They argue that when manipulators force jobbing prices to such a level that the retailer must ask 37@40c per pound, that moment the consumption is cut down materially and this staple suffers, while oleomargarine receives the benefit. Cheese and eggs were quiet at steady figures, apples were in moderate local request, and potatoes were slow at late low prices. Oils were steady aside from lard oil, which ruled lower.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ 1.08¼	$....@....	$ 1.08¼
May	1.09⅝	1.08¼@ 1.12¼	1.11⅛
July	94⅞	93¼@ 94⅞	94⅜
CORN.			
February	34¼	33⅞@ 34	33⅞
March	34⅜	34 @ 34⅛	34⅛
May	35⅝	35⅛@ 35⅝	35⅜
OATS.			
February	25⅛	25⅛@....	25⅛
May	27⅞	27⅛@ 27⅞	27⅜
June	26⅞	26⅞@....	26⅞
MESS PORK.			
May	$11.17½	$11.17½@11.27½	$11.25
July	11.32½	11.40 @11.45	11.40
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 6.50	$ 6.55 @ 6.57½	$ 6.55
May	6.65	6.65 @ 6.70	6.67½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
March	$ 5.75	$ 5.77½@ 5.82½	$ 5.80
May	5.92½	5.95 @ 6.00	5.97½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	March.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 75⅛	$ 75⅛	$ 80¼
No. 2 corn	47⅛	47⅛	51⅜
No. 2 oats	27⅛		31⅛
Lard	7.75	7.77½	7.90
Mess pork		13.90	14.12½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Sunday and Monday by car lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	17	30	11	58
Spring wheat	20	7	8	35
Corn	65	433	74	572
Oats	34	156	......	190
Rye	2	1	......	3
Barley	4	15	51	70
Total	142	642	144	928

Inspected out: 8,156 bu wheat, 25,988 bu corn, and 1,261 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 33 cars wheat, 200 cars corn, 78 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	1888.
Flour, brls	16,049	32,218	9,297	28,265
Wheat, bu	40,589	35,139	18,961	15,210
Corn, bu	214,825	135,488	215,856	117,301
Oats, bu	147,541	137,284	132,013	127,190
Rye, bu	4,685	2,583	3,383	7,639
Barley, bu	69,993	68,201	27,227	17,741
Grass seed, lbs	409,055	422,430	392,918	279,548
Flaxseed, bu	2,283	5,398	6,809	3,146
Broom-corn, lbs	200,170	28,400	6,075	37,468
Cheese, lbs	82,198	171,513	181,490	225,125
Butter, lbs	276,568	202,868	497,144	256,511
Hides, lbs	371,204	197,477	890,300	718,322
Wool, lbs	......	63,210	58,916	64,292

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 19.	Feb. 18.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 19.	Feb. 18.
Western.				
Chicago	40,589	25,196	18,961	7,293
Milwaukee	10,500	10,500	8,925	3,150
St. Louis	12,000	16,000	15,000	9,000
Toledo	3,236	4,547	7,149	4,050
Detroit	1,84[illegible]	7,378	523	10,699
Kansas City	1,000	......	......	......
Peoria	3,500	13,000	2,100	15,950
Minneapolis	104,720	109,760	33,040	49,280
Duluth	30,132	......	......	......
Total	207,520	186,381	83,698	99,332
Eastern.				
New York	550	......	250	......
Philadelphia	3,619	1,458	41,502	26,212
Baltimore	3,723	7,300	......	......
Total	7,892	8,758	41,752	26,212
Grand total	215,412	195,139	125,450	125,544
Same days 1888	217,383	300,052	184,769	228,972

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Feb. 16, 1889.	Week ending Feb. 9, 1889.	Week ending Feb. 18, 1888.
Flour, brls	160,000	120,000	153,000
Wheat, qrs	185,000	74,000	192,000
Corn, qrs	163,000	133,000	73,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—At the prices, which are lower than recently, there is a fair trade, with quotations as follows: Hand-picked navies and pea beans, $1.55@1.65 per bu, and do mediums, $1.50@1.60, with inferior stock at $1.00@1.40; California pea beans, $1.65@1.75.

BROOM CORN—A moderate business was recorded, with hurl scarce and self working moving out rather liberally, while the receipts are small. For all of last week these amounted to 184,600 lbs and the shipments were 236,971 lbs. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 3¾@4¼c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3¼@4¼c; choice green carpet brush, 3¼@4¼c; crooked, 1½@2¼c.

BUTTER—The recently advanced prices have restricted the consumption, and while the market is steady there is at the same time a reticence on the part of consumers about paying asked figures. The movement is large, with aggregate receipts last week of 2,017,782 lbs, while the shipments were 2,022,578 lbs. Quotations: Fancy creamery, Elgin made, 29@30c per lb; choice Western creamery, 25@28c; fair to good, 19@23c; choice dairies, 23@24c; common to fair do, 15@19c; good packing stock, 11@13c; rolls, 15@14c.

CHEESE—Dealers were unable to fill some shipping orders on account of the freezing weather. The feeling was firm, with a good inquiry for fine grades. Stocks exhibit a further decrease. The receipts last week were 544,610 lbs; shipments, 749,833 lbs. Finest full cream cheddars, 11¼@11½c; do flats, 11¼@11½c; Young Americas, 12@12½c; low grades, 5@9c; poor to choice skims, 3@10½c; domestic Swiss, 9@11½c.

EGGS—Receipts were less on account of the colder weather, and there was a fair call at former prices, or at 13½@14c per doz for fresh laid.

GAME—Choice lots were scarce and firm, while there were included in the supply many rabbits inferior in quality, which moved slowly. Antelope saddles were quoted at 11@13c per lb; mallard and red-head ducks, $5.25@5.75 per doz; teal do, $2.00@2.50; canvas backs, $12.00@16.00; jack snipe, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, $1.00@1.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Like some other perishable produce apples were slow on shipping account because of the frost, and dealers reported a moderate inquiry on local account. Oranges were active and firm with no Californias of consequence offered. Good to choice apples, $1.25@1.40 per brl in car lots, with greenings and other selected varieties at a premium; apples from store sell at 50@75c advance; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.50 per box; bell and cherry cranberries, $5.75@6.00 per brl.

HAY—Under a moderate demand there was the usual trade in hay at former prices. Sales were: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@10.50; 3 cars No. 2 do at $8.50@9.25; 20 cars upland prairie at $5.00@7.00. Receipts, 910 tons; shipments, 696 tons.

HIDES—The arrivals from the country were liberal and met with the usual demand at former prices, while there was a large movement of skins taken off at the Stock-Yards. The receipts last week were 1,978,342 lbs; shipments, 4,158,876 lbs. No. 1 green salted cows, 5¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¼c; No. 1 calf, 6c; deacons, each, 25@30c; dry flint, 8@9c per lb; dry salted, 6c.

OILS—At the late decline lard oil is selling at the lowest price for many months. Carbons and linseeds were in fair request and steady. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110°, 8½c; prime white, 150°, 8½c; snow and water, 150°, 10½c; headlight, 175°, 11½c; Eocene, 12½c; Kenejene, 13c; Elaine, 16c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; benzine, 9c; lin-seed, raw, 58c and boiled, 61c; turpentine, 52½c; extra lard oil, 60c; No. 1 lard oil, 44c; No. 2 do, 36c; whale oil, 50c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 51c.

POTATOES—The offerings were fully equal to the demand, and anything below choice was slow at easy prices. Good to fancy Burbank, beauty of Hebron, or early rose, 28@31c per bu on track; mixed lots, 25@26c; Illinois sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.00 per brl.

POULTRY—The light receipts met with ready sale at fully firm prices, with turkeys at times exhibiting ½c advance. Quotations: Choice dressed turkeys, 13@14½c per lb; chickens, 10@10½c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 8@10c; full-feathered geese, $6.50@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—There was a better demand for cabbage, and with the season advancing the feeling was firmer. Other late varieties were without change. Best home grown celery, 15@20c doz; cabbages, $2.00@2.50 per 100; onions, 16@21c per bu in car lots; flat turnips, 8@10c per bu; rutabagas, 12@13c per bu on track; beets, 65@75c per brl; carrots, 75@90c per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.03.

WOOL—But little wool is now coming in, and with the usual inquiry from manufacturers the tone of the market is fully steady. The receipts last week were 65,748 lbs; shipments, 429,828 lbs. Quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 26@29c per lb; medium tub, 31@33c; fine unwashed, 16@22c; medium unwashed, 24@28c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Eastern Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 19@22c; coarse unwashed, 19@20c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 18	7,548	111	17,256	5,490
Tuesday, Feb. 19	7,000	120	18,600	5,000
Total	14,548	231	35,856	10,490
Last week	19,706	232	55,392	14,704
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 18	2,053	81	5,704	1,466
Tuesday, Feb. 19	3,500	......	5,400	2,000
Total	5,553	81	21,104	3,466
Last week	8,186	138	13,842	5,868

Receipts of hogs for the first half of this week will reach about 58,000 against 87,683 the first half of last week, and 71,204 two weeks ago.

Wednesday of last week we received 13,703 cattle, 32,291 hogs, and 6,990 sheep. Today's receipts are estimated at 11,000 cattle, 23,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep.

Monday hogs averaged sixty-seven to the car, against sixty-five Monday last week. Tuesday the quality of hogs was better than Monday's offerings, but averaged poorer than one week ago. The proportion of mixed averages is steadily increasing.

Tuesday we received a double-deck car-load of 203 pigs all the way from Memphis, Tenn., a distance of about 600 miles. The lot averaged 122 lbs, and sold to a refrigerator man at $4.72½, making the shipper considerable money.

Ten packers and the city butchers bought 10,724 hogs yesterday. Armour & Co. alone secured 4,000, and Swift & Co. 2,500. About 5,000 hogs remained unsold. Packers' "droves" of hogs averaging 280 to 345 lbs cost $4.52@4.56. One or two of the packers had "limited" orders and were unable to get in at $4.50 and under.

The Stock-Yards "kicker" says: "I stand alone and kick. Some protest, some argue, but I kick. I kick because it is healthy; it stirs up the kicker and many times the other fellow; so it's doubly beneficial. I kick against one man or any body of men trying to regulate other people's business. I kick against an exchange becoming a monopoly or an insurance company; but if they must go into the insurance business I kick against the chiropodist as medical examiner. I kick against memberships being made non-transferable and no value. I kick against any committee having the power to decide a question, with no chance for an appeal from their decisions. I kick against so many cattle being raised. I also kick because they are sent to market half fat, and then the owner kicks because they don't bring more, and wants to kick the 'Big Four' because they dared to bid on them and finally buy them at an advance over all others, or bid at all. I am associated with kickers, and shall kick on State inspection, range men making a trust, the Jones-Crawford-come-and-see-me-with-your-granger-suit-on bill, or every farmer his own Stock-Yard Company, and many more things that the air is full of."

CATTLE—Only 7,000 cattle arrived Tuesday. Combined receipts at the three principal Western points aggregated about 14,000, against 17,100 one week ago. The market opened rather quiet, but the feeling was stronger. Buyers, however, were rather indifferent and seemed unwilling to pay previous prices. Some sales of "handy" cattle showed a slight advance, while "big" cattle averaged 5c lower. Good native cows and heifers sold about 5c higher. The Eastern markets were weak and prices at New York ruled lower owing to heavy offerings. The market here closed weak, though a pretty good clearance was made. Dealers, or rather buyers, are figuring upon largely increased receipts. There were no real choice or prime cattle on sale Tuesday. The highest sale reported was $4.25 for 39 head of 1,525-lb steers. About thirty loads of 1,349 to 1,587-lb cattle sold at $4.00@4.15, all to shippers and exporters, in fact all the cattle above $3.85 went to outside buyers. Fair to choice shippers and exports averaging 1,207 to 1,530 lbs sold at $3.10@3.95; some 1,028-lb steers sold at $3.80; some 1,446-lb shippers at $3.45, and some 1,207-lb steers at $3.10. Dressed beef men paid $2.90@3.85 for 965 to 1,530-lb steers. They bought few cattle above $3.70; most of the 1,050 to 1,280 lb steers sold at $3.25@4.55. Native cows and heifers sold at $1.50@3.25, bulk at $2.25@2.65; bulls sold at $1.90@3.25, with one Hereford bull weighing 1,890 lbs at $3.85; veal calves sold at $4.25@5.25. Stock cattle sold at $2.65@3.45, with one lot of 1,204-lb feeders at $3.60. The market closed quiet and weak. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy beeves, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs	$4.60@ 4.85
Good to choice steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs	3.55@ 4.50
Fair to good, 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	3.20@ 3.60
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250 lbs	2.85@ 3.40
Fancy cows and heifers	2.80@ 3.15
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.80@ 2.75
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.80@ 3.30
Stockers and feeders	2.40@ 3.50
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.00

HOGS—Tuesday's hog market opened strong and heavy grades sold 5c higher, while light and mixed were unchanged. The market remained firm for packing grades during most of the day, but finally closed weak, with most of the advance lost. The quality was better, there being a larger proportion of heavy-weights on sale. Several of the packers and shippers paid as high as $4.60 for heavy hogs, and some of the butcher order averaging 264 lbs sold at $4.65. Most of the heavy sold at $4.50@4.57½; rough heavy quotable at $4.45@4.50; mixed sold at $4.45@4.60, largely above $4.52½. Light averaging 150 to 190 lbs sold at $4.50@4.70, bulk at $4.55@4.60. Pigs averaging 100 to 140 lbs sold at $4.70@4.85.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep Tuesday was good and values were firmly held. Westerns averaging 78 to 132 lbs sold at $4.25@4.80, principally at $4.65@4.75. A small lot of 127-lb Westerns sold at $5.00. Native sheep averaging 71 to 124 lbs sold at $2.40@5.00, principally at $4.40@4.80. Lambs averaging 64 to 83 lbs sold at $5.75@6.00. Over 400 common Western sheep averaging 95 lbs sold at $3.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 320, all for slaughterers direct; nothing doing; dull for dressed beef at 5@7c for sides, with a little choice and extra beef at 7¼@7½c; exports, 304 beeves and 2,560 qrs of beef. Today's Liverpool cable quoted American refrigerator beef steady at 9c per lb.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,650, and 3,500 carried over yesterday; about 2,000 were sold at easier prices and the market closed weak; transactions included ordinary to good sheep at $4.60@5.65 per 100 lbs and ordinary to good lambs at $6.00@7.30; dressed mutton slow at 7¼@8½c per lb; dressed lambs steady at 9@11c.

HOGS—Receipts 3,200; none for sale alive and shade firmer at the nominal range of $5.10@5.50.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,742; shipments, 1,347; movement slower, owing to increased supply; dressed beef and choice steers weak and a shade lower; cows steady; stockers and feeding steers firm; good to choice corn fed, $3.90@4.25; common to medium, $2.80@3.55; stockers and feeding steers, $1.50@3.25; cows, $1.25@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,444; shipments, 408. Opened strong, active, and 5c higher, closing weak, with the advance lost; good to choice, $4.32½@4.37½; common to medium, $4.15@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,776; shipments, 1,215; steady; good to choice muttons, $4.25@4.50; common to medium, $2.50@3.75.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900; fairly active; bulk sold lower; good 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $3.50@4.00; 1,100 to 1,300 lb steers, $3.00@3.60; feeders, $2.90@3.10; common to good cows, $1.75@2.40; good to choice, $2.40@2.60; choice to fancy, $2.60@2.90; bulls, $1.75@2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500; all sold; active; 5c higher; heavy, $4.30@4.35; light, $4.35@4.45; mixed, $4.30@4.35.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 325; shipments, 50; strong; fat steers, $2.90@3.50; feeders, $2.50@2.90; stockers and fat cows, $1.50@2.00; canners and bulls, $1.00@1.70; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 700; market 5c higher; light and mixed, $4.30; heavy, $4.30@4.37½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 65s, easy; do Western, 55s, easy. Lard is in poor demand; spot and February, 34s 6d, dull; March and April, 34s 9d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 7d, steady; do spring, 7s 9d, steady. Flour is in fair demand; 11s 3d, steady. Corn—Demand fair for spot and poor for futures; spot, 4s 1½d, firm; February, 4s 1½d; steady; March and April, 4s, steady.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 7,200 bales American.

CHEESE—American, finest white and colored, 57s per cwt.

London, Feb. 19.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—41s 3d per quarter.

LINSEED OIL—18s 1d per cwt.

REFINED PETROLEUM—6¼@6½d per gal.

New York, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—COTTON—Traders thought the decline today of only 1 to 3 points in the face of large receipts at the ports showed inherent strength in the general position. The receipts at the ports were 22,511 bales, against 25,130 this day last week and 13,100 last year. The close was quiet and steady after sales of 41,600 bales. Spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 10 1-16c for middling uplands. Sales of 491 bales for home consumption.

Wheat was sold down ¼c by the crowd early in the day. They had all got long in anticipation of a marked decrease in the quantity on passage to Europe. This decrease proved to be large—968,000 bu—but the expected advance did not immediately follow and the crowd sold. As the market ran down toward the put price there was selling against the puts, which accelerated the decline. Later the market struck some bull news, and turned and took the up track. It was reported that the Chicago syndicate had sold 600,000 bu to New York State millers, that Minneapolis millers had advanced the price of flour 10c a brl, and finally that Eggs had bought two loads for Glasgow. The shorts jumped into cover, spurred on by Chicago, which ran up about 4c from the lowest point of the day; and New York, after recovering the early decline, advanced ⅜@¾c. G. K. Clark, Milmine, Bodman & Co., Wall street, and I. P. Bennett were buyers. Bingham was a seller early. The cables were quiet. Option sales: 1,800,000 bu. March, 98@97⅞c; May, $1.00⅝@99 15-16c@1.01 7-16@1.01⅛; June, $1.00⅝@1.01⅛; July, 97⅛@96⅜@97⅝c; August, 93⅞@94⅛c; and December, 97@96⅞@97⅝c. Of cash wheat two loads No. 2 red sold for Glasgow at 1c under May for delivery March 1, at $1.00@1.01 7-16 delivered, and half a load for France free on board at $1.02. No. 2 red was quoted at 98c@$1.00 on the spot.

CORN—Was irregular, some of the late options being slightly easier. Cash corn was firm, however. Option sales, 1,480,000 bu. February, 44c; March, 44@44¼c; April, 43⅞@43½c; May, 43⅛@43@43 3-16@43⅜c; June, 43¼@43 11-16@44@43⅞. Cash sales, 128,000 bu, including 6 cars for export at 44c for No. 2 mixed, 41½c for steamer mixed in elevator, 42c for do yellow, 42½c for do white, and 40½c for No. 3 mixed.

OATS—Were steady for cash and easier for futures. Option sales, 150,000 bu; No. 2 mixed February, 30⅞c; March, 30¾@30⅝c; May, 32@31¾c; June, 32c. Cash sales, 56,000 bu, at 30¼@31¾c for No. 2 mixed, and 34@33½c for do white.

ELGIN BUTTER—30@31c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 12c.

EGGS—State, 14@14½c.

SUGAR—Raw was steady but quiet; fair refining, 4 13-16c; 96° test centrifugal, 5 9-16c. Refined was quiet and steady; cut-loaf, 8c; crushed, 8c; powdered, 7½c; granulated, 7c; mold A, 7c; cubes, 7½c; standard A, 6⅝c; off A, 6¼@6 7-16c; confectioners' A, 6⅝c; white extra C, 6¼@6 3-16c; extra C, 5¾@6c; C, 5⅝@5¾c; yellow, 5¼@5½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,950 pkgs; exports, 1,974 brls, 8,000 sacks; held firmly; quiet. Sales, 16,100 brls.

COFFEE—Options opened steady 5 points down to 5 points up; closed firm 5@15 points up; firmer cables; sales, 40,000 bags, including February at 15.95c; March, 16.00@16.05c; April, 15.95@16.00c; May, 15.95@16.00c; June, 16.15@16.20c; July, 16.20@16.30c; August, 16.25c; September, 16.35@16.50c; October, 16.35@16.45c; November, 16.55c; December, 16.45c. Spot Rio steady; fair cargoes, 17½c.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm at 91¼c, but after the first sales became dull and heavy and the price sagged off slowly until the close, which was dull at 90⅝c. Sales, 930,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—With improved weather today business in dry goods was more active with both agents and jobbers. Sales at the hands of the latter are well distributed over all classes of fabrics specially adapted to the spring trade, with a fair degree of activity in wash goods, dress goods, silks, linens, notions, hosiery, etc., with a drive in Cocheco percales at 6½c by the case and 7c by the piece. The market at first hands continues steady and unchanged, the decline in print cloths being but an incident of a quiet market with the product sold up.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 10.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery at 29@30c; firsts, 25@28c; extra imitation creamery, 21@22c; seconds, 19c; factory, 18½@19c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 26½@28c; firsts, 25@27c; good to choice dairy, 23@25c; fair to good, 20@21c; Eastern creamery, 28@29c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new New York, 12@12½c per lb; firsts, 10@11c; seconds, 8@9c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 16½@18c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 16@17c; Western choice, 14@16c per doz.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was dull and firm, but without support, and the premium over Chicago was reduced to 11c. Cash closed at $1.22 for car lots; February, $1.22½; May, $1.29; June, $1.28½; July, $1.21. Cars on track—Wheat, 30; corn, 164. Receipts—Wheat, 30,865 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; barley, 2,100 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected by speculators and prices of options closed nominally ¼@½c lower. No. 2 red, February, 97½@98c; March, 97¾@98c; April, 98½@99c May, 99⅝c@$1.00. Corn market ruled firm under light offerings, but speculation was tame and shippers holding off. Sales No. 3 mixed on track and grain depot, 40c; steamer No. 2 mixed in elevator, 40½c; steamer No. 2 high mixed in grain depot, 41c; steamer in export elevator, 39½c; No. 2 in do, 40⅝c; No. 2 mixed, February, 40½@40⅝c; March, 40¾@41c; April, 41½@42c; May, 42@43c. Oats—Car lots steady; sales No. 3 white in elevator, 31½c; do in grain depot, 32c; No. 2 white, 34c; futures dull; No. 2 white, February, 34½@34c; March, 34@34½c; April, 34¼c; May, 34½@35c. Provisions dull. Pork, mess, new, $15.00; do family, $15.50; hams, smoked, 11@12c. Eggs weaker; Pennsylvania firsts, 13½@14c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 19.—WHEAT—At the opening there was a tendency to firmness in the wheat market and first prices were a fraction above last night's close. There was a good deal of wheat pressed for sale in the first two hours and prices eased off a cent. Sales at the start were at $1.13 for May, but at 1:15 sellers were offering at $1.12½, and in another hour $1.12 was the price. Trading was light and at times the pit was entirely deserted. Receipts were less than estimates and a large decrease was reported on passage. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, February, $1.20; March, $1.21; May, $1.26; track, $1.20. No. 1 Northern, February, $1.10; March, $1.11; May, $1.12½; track, $1.11@1.12; No. 2 Northern, February, $1.02; March, $1.03; May, $1.04½; track, $1.03@1.05.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 19.—CORN—Easier; new high mixed, 29@29¼c; new mixed, 28¾@29c; new rejected, 27¾@28½c. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 white, 25½@26½c; No. 3 white, 23¾@24½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 43½@45c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.04; spirits, $1.08.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 78,400 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,100 bu; corn, 35,700 bu; oats, 19,100 bu; rye, 1,100 bu; barley, 3,650 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat higher, firm; cash, $1.02; May, $1.00; July, 90⅛c. Corn dull, steady; cash, 33½c; May, 35¼c. Oats quiet; cash, 26c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, lower; cash, February, and March, $5.02½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; clover-seed, 250 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 243 bags.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, 94⅛@94¼c; March, 94¼@95½c; April, 97c; May, 98¼@98⅝c. Corn—Western easy; mixed, spot, 39⅞@39⅞c; March, 40@40⅛c; April, 40¾@41c; May, 41⅛@41⅜c; steamer, spot, 39¼@39½c. Oats quiet and steady; Western mixed, 32@33c; graded No. 2 white, 35½@36c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Old No. 1 hard dull at $1.40; new No. 1 hard, $1.23; No. 1 Northern, $1.24; No. 2 red, $1.07. Corn—No. 2 in the market.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 45c.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Adams st, 150 ft e of Sacramento av, n f, 24x121 ft, dated June 8, 1886 (W. J. Anderson to A. F. Brown)
West Liberty st, 327½ ft e of Union, s f, 25x73 ft, imp, dated Feb. 18 (Albert Taraba to J. and M. Hondlik)
West Congress st, 283 ft e of Spaulding av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 7 (James Barry to S. E. Mooney)
West Congress st, 264 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 15 (S. W. Roth to M. E. Wright)
West Harrison st, e of Sacramento av, n f, 24x148 ft, dated Jan. 16 (J. O'Connell to D. O'Connell)
Homan av, 150 ft s of Nineteenth st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 18 (R. E. Ediema to E. F. Gorton)
Fulton st, 44 ft w of Albany av, s f, 19x148 ft, dated Jan. 15 (Thomas T. Loomis Sr. to T. T. Loomis Jr.)
West Monroe st, e of Western av, n f, 48x118 ft, dated Feb. 9 (estate of H. Potwin to John H. Doig)
Hinman st, e of Campbell av, s f, 24x126 ft, dated Nov. 6, 1888 (H. T. Weeks to J. Gruenn)
Homan av, 275 ft s of Twenty-first st, w f, 186 ft to Turner av, dated Feb. 8 (J. L. Lombard to C. B. Sawyer)
Hinman st, 120 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 48x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 15 (J. A. Huneefeldt to W. H. Lindeisee)
Halsted st, 302 ft n of Hawthorn av, e f, 50 ft to Hawthorn av, also 25x96 ft n of and adj on Hawthorn av, dated Nov. 17, 1888 (F. C. and T. M. Adams to A. H. Veeder)
Lexington st, 100 ft w of Rockwell, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 12 (J. H. Howard to T. Connelly)
Lexington st, 100 ft w of Rockwell, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 12 (T. R. Lyon to same)
Blackhawk st, 266 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x75 ft, dated Feb. 6 (M. Howe to M. W. Hamann)
Cleaver st, 140 ft s of Blackhawk, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 18 (Estate of J. Dinet to M. Pociat)
The premises No. 1804 Butterfield st, dated Feb. 19 (F. Brennan to A. M. Brennan)
Throop st, 216 ft n of Eighteenth, e f, 24x120 ft, dated Feb. 16 (V. Jiran to Ignaac Fuka)
The premises No. 3521 Oakley av, dated June 4, 1888 (W. S. Hinkley to E. Holmes)
Canal st, 85 ft n of Madison, w f, 20x150 ft, dated Feb. 7 (Master in Chancery to E. Forsyth)
Myrtle st, 144 ft s of Birch, e f, 24x112 ft, dated Jan. 9 (W. H. Bradley to P. and M. Ryan)
Hoyne av, 100 ft n of Kosciusko st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 15 (G. A. Armour to J. Lewandowski)
Dearborn st, 228 ft s of Thirty-second, e f, 25x110 ft, dated Feb. 18 (G. Beard to J. H. Howard)
Prescott st, 325 ft w of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 8, 1887 (Wetherbee & Gregory to A. Johnson)
Same property as above, dated Jan. 30 (A. Johnson to W. C. Fricke)
Thomas st, n w cor of Washtenaw av, s f, 68x120 ft, dated Nov. 9, 1887 (Wetherbee & Gregory to W. Hagemeister)
Michigan av, 75 ft n of Madison st, e f, 37.8x162½ ft, dated Jan. 28 (Charles W. Fullerton to Ward & Thorne)
Canal st, bet Forquer and Taylor, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 11 (John Drew to J. Y. Smith)
Homan av, s e cor of Thirteenth st, all of Blk 1 and Lots 1 to 19 in opposite Blk 2 dated Jan. 15 (Corning & Newton to J. J. Altpeter)

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Deming court, 450 ft e of Clark st, n f, 50x148 ft, dated Jan. 19 (E. D. Corning to Geo. Frank)
Wilson av, 100 ft w of Hazel st, n f, 100x124 ft, dated Feb. 18 (A. M. and J. Kelly to J. J. Healy)

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, n e cor of Fiftieth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 4, 1888 (M. M. and J. Maher to J. A. Burham)
Wabash av, 175 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Jan. 29 (T. B. Gaige to F. Healy)
Lexington av, s e cor of Fifty-third st, w f, 160x187 ft, dated Jan. 17 (H. R. Hobart to F. C. Joselyn)
Thirty-eighth st, 216 ft e of California av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 18 (Thomas Doran to J. Doran)
Sixtieth st, 100 ft w of Wharton av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 27, 1888 (O. R. Keith to A. F. Greig)
School st, 225 ft n of Fifty-first, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 1, 1887 (J. D. Smith to W. H. Chadsey)
Grand boulevard, 300 ft s of Forty-seventh st, w f, 140x300 ft, dated June 13, 1888 (A. L. Storey et al. to T. P. Smith)
Grand boulevard, s of and adjoining above, w f, x308 ft, dated June 13, 1888 (same to William R. Tuttle)
Wallace st, near Sixtieth, e f, 25x127 ft, dated Feb. 18 (A. Jernberg to N. Karnland)
Forty-sixth st, 170 ft e of Cottage Grove av, s f, 36x178 ft, dated Feb. 2 (H. Edgerton to H. McKillip)
Desplaines st, 97 ft s of Fifty-eighth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (H. C. and C. R. Hepler to H. McCormick)
Sheridan av, 100 ft s of Sixty-first st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 1, 1886 (E. Keith to A. M. Harris)
Forty-fifth st, 202 ft w of Evans av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 18 (W. H. Salisbury to S. B. Branigan)
Peoria st, 25 ft s of Fifty-third, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 15 (H. H. Gage to J. S. Eberhart)
Wallace st, 275 ft s of Forty-fourth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (A. C. and W. G. Clark to P. Caldwell)

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

North av, 25 ft e of Crawford, s f, 24x130 ft, dated Feb. 18 (R. Ansley to A. E. Morse)
Meade st, n of North av, w f, 25x177 ft, dated Oct. 31, 1888 (F. B. Brown to E. M. Delamater)

OUTSIDE SALES.

Crawford av, s e cor of Sixty-fifth st, 40 acres, dated Jan. 24 (Ed. Hoyt to H. W. Hyman Jr.)

LEASE.

Sidney Bartlett has leased to William W. Moyne for 99 years the property on La Salle st, n of Madison, w f, [illegible], at a rental of [illegible] per annum.